The Sydney Morning Herald.

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STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE STEAM PACKET TAMAR, J. Allen, Commander, will sail TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at eight P.M.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H. R. S. N. C. Wharf. 7600

FOR MORETON BAY DIRECT,
A REGULAR TRADER.

THE fast and favourite Brigantine CHAMPION, Captain Collas, will clear at the Customs, Friday next, and sail the following day, wind and weather permitting.
Has room for a few tons only, and for passengers. Apply on board; or to
JOHN MORRIS, Albion Wharf, Bottom of Market-street.
May 7. 7582

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE packet schooner MARY ANN will leave the Union Wharf on Thursday next, 10th instant, at three o'clock. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or to
WILLIAM DALTON, Prince-street.
7505

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE Clipper Schooner THISTLE, hourly expected to arrive from the M'Leay River, will be despatched twenty-four hours after her arrival to the above port, and will be kept on as a regular trader.
For freight or passage apply to
HENRY COHEN, Charlotte-place.
Freight........ 12s 6d. per ton
Passage ...... 15s. each. 7576

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE fine schooner PHŒBE, William Ebbetts, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
7427 Packet Office, 470 George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE AND GEELONG.
THE REGULAR TRADER.

THE well-known schooner PETREL, Thos. Gibson, master, having her dead weight engaged, will clear out This Day. Passengers for Melbourne will be forwarded per steamer from Geelong, free of expense. For freight or passage apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
6061 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

THE fast-sailing first-class brig PERI, Christopher Gwatkin, commander.
This vessel has very superior cabin accommodation, has room for a few tons freight, and will sail immediately.
JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
7346 Church-hill.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.

THE FINE BRIG PORTENIA, Captain Lancester, is now ready to take in cargo for the above port, and being under engagement to sail at the end of the week, shippers are respectfully requested to send their freight on board with all despatch. For freight apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
M. JOSEPH,
7312 390, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE BRIG MAUKIN, Captain Hughes, will sail on Saturday, the 12th instant. For passage only apply to the Captain, on board; or
WILLIAM WRIGHT,
7517 Lower Fort-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA AND AUCKLAND.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS.

THE VOLUNTEER, Captain Wingfield, will sail positively on Saturday, next, the 12th instant. Passengers are requested to pay the balance of their passage money, and shippers to complete their shipments at once.
CHARLES ABERCROMBIE; or SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Agents.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 7573

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, (CALIFORNIA).
To sail on the 12th instant.

THE fine teak-built barque LOUISA, 306 tons, Robert Muller, Commander, has still a few INTERMEDIATE and STEERAGE berths disengaged, and carries a Surgeon. Immediate application is necessary to the Captain, on board, at Willis's Wharf; or to
7575 J. B. METCALFE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE fine teak-built brig REGIA, 191 tons register, Johnson, master, is now receiving cargo for the above port, and will proceed with all despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, at Moore's Wharf; to
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO.; Fort-street; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 7267

FOR CALLAO.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine first-class ship DIGBY, 787 tons, W. B. Taber, commander, will sail for the above port on Saturday, the 12th May instant. For passage only apply to the commander, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to
R. M. ROBEY, 427, George-street.
May 1. 7173

FOR SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine Ship BEULAH, A1., 578 tons, J. H. M. Struben, commander, will sail for the above ports on the 17th instant, weather permitting.
Apply on board, or to
7563 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON,

THE regular trader TROPIC, A1, 382 tons, Charles Robertson, Commander. Has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Will take a few steerage passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; Or, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
May 5. 7565

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES BY THE ROYAL SAXON.

IN consequence of the Homebush Meeting, the horses by the above vessel will not be embarked before the 18th or 19th, and the vessel will sail on the 20th instant.
For freight or passage parties are invited to inspect the vessel, alongside the Wharf, and apply to
R. TOWNS.
N.B.—In all cases where the horses are consigned to Captain Charlesworth, the proceeds are guaranteed, and will be paid by R. T. 7266

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine fast sailing first class barque JULINDUR, 530 tons register, H. Burn, Commander.
A large portion of this vessel's cargo is now ready for shipment, and she will have punctual despatch 20th of May.
Has excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to
BROWN AND CO.; Or, to
6335 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

CUTTER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Cutter, of about 40 tons burthen, now ready for sea, and well found in stores.
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 7113

WANTED, a first-class ship to load for London.
J. B. METCALFE.
April 25. 2686

Commissariat Office, Sydney, May 1, 1849.

THE Contractor for furnishing the supplies (fuel excepted) for the Military and Convict Service in the District of Sydney, having given the stipulated notice to terminate his contract on the 30th June next, notice is hereby given that tenders, *in duplicate*, will be received at this Office until Monday, the 21st of May instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the said supplies *from the 1st July next to the 31st March*, 1850, under the terms and conditions originally published by me by advertisement dated the 1st January, 1849, and inserted in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 5th of that month, with the exception of clause No. 15, "General Conditions;" instead of which, the party whose tender is accepted, will be bound to continue the contract for the remaining nine months of the financial year, ending the 31st day of March next.

With reference to clause No. 21, "General Conditions," the bond and deed of contract must be executed by both principal and sureties, within one week from date of notice of acceptance of tender.

Tenders for supplies for Naval Services, &c., to include *Preserved Meats and Vegetables*.

The Conditions of Contract, with printed forms of tender, may be had on application at this Office.

T. W. RAMSAY,
7252 Deputy Commissary General.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of Stock in this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, George-street, on Thursday, the 17th of May instant, at 12 o'clock, for the election of a Director in the room of the late James Simmons, Esq., deceased.

J. BLACK, Cashier.

Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, May 4th, 1849. 7403

SYDNEY BETHEL UNION.

THE Committee of Management of this Institution will hold its monthly meeting in the Mariners' Church, on Tuesday, 8th May, (this day), at half-past three o'clock, when all captains who feel an interest in the spiritual welfare of sailors, are invited to be present, agreeably with the following resolution of the Committee, passed unanimously at last monthly meeting.

Resolved—"That all Captains of vessels visiting the port of Sydney be considered honorary members of Committee, and that they be invited to each monthly meeting by advertisement in *Sydney Morning Herald*."

ALEXANDER LEARMONTH,
7558 Honorary Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS for the year 1849.

FIRST LIST.

	£	s.	d.
His Excellency the Governor	10	0	0
His Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J.	10	0	0
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Sydney............	20	0	0
Mrs. Broughton	10	0	0
Mr. Robert Campbell	10	0	0
John Campbell	10	0	0
J. W. Gosling	10	0	0
John Croft	10	0	0
Thomas Whistler Smith	10	0	0
Michael Metcalfe	10	0	0
H. W. Johnson	10	0	0
Charles Kemp	10	0	0
Mrs. Charles Kemp	10	0	0
Mr. F. Gosling (Donation)	25	0	0
Mr. F. Gosling (Subscription)	5	0	0
Amount collected by Miss Powell..	10	5	4
Amount collected by Miss Hawkins	8	0	0
Amount collected by Miss Emme..	4	8	11
Mrs. Atherden	5	0	0
The Rev. W. B. Clarke	1	0	0
Mrs. Mort	1	0	0
Mr. Thomas Hemming	5	0	0
Henry Gilbert Smith	5	0	0
J. Coombe	1	0	0
George Lord	1	0	0
Robert Campbell, tertius	5	0	0
George Fitz Roy	1	1	0
James Barker, junior	1	1	0
T. Marston.............	2	0	0
Mrs. Hill	2	0	0
Harrison	1	0	0
Miss Moore, Hyde Park...........	2	10	0
Mr. Felix Wilson	10	0	0
Arthur Jeffreys............	2	10	0
Hanson	2	2	0
James Johnson	2	2	0
Nathaniel Lucas	2	0	0
Dr. H. G. Douglass	1	1	0
The late Mr. W. B. Holt	1	1	0
The late Mr. J. J. Holt	1	1	0
Mr. A. C. Daniels	2	2	0
Amount collected by Mr. Hodgkinson, from visitors to the Cathedral close	8	5	0
Amount collected at St. James's Church, after a Sermon by the Rev George King..............	25	19	1½
A Friend, per R. Campbell........	1	0	0
Mr. T. S. Mort	10	0	0
Stanley	0	10	6
	£290	5	4½

As the second list of subscriptions will be published in June next, the Committee respectfully request that those who purpose contributing to the fund during the present year, will have the goodness to forward their names and the amount of their subscription to Robert Campbell, Esq., (of the wharf,) before the end of the present month, in order that they may be inserted in the list.

J. WILLIAM JONES,
7219 Honorary Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, REDFERN.

A PUBLIC TEA-MEETING to commemorate the second Anniversary of the Rev. JOSEPH BEAZLEY's arrival in the colony, will be held on Wednesday, May 9, 1849, to commence at six o'clock.

The meeting will be addressed by several Ministers and other friends who are expected to attend

Tickets, one shilling each.

A Fancy Bazaar, towards paying off the debt on the above place of worship, will be held in September next 7262

GREAT PROTEST MEETING.

ANTI-TRANSPORTATION Meetings, for forming Committees, will be held—

This Evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Green Gate, Paddington.

Wednesday Evening, at Shipman's Hotel, corner of George and Goulburn streets

Thursday Evening, at Mr. Aiton's, Balmain. 7622

TO THE WARDEN OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF YASS.

SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Yass and the surrounding districts, request that you will be pleased to convene a Public Meeting, at your earliest convenience, to take into consideration the propriety of addressing a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor to place on the Estimates any sum that may to him seem adequate to erect a Gaol in the Township of Yass.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

M. Blake, J.P.	John Fitzgerald
Henry Hay	Thomas Laidlaw
Lazarus Hart	H. M'Lachlan
John Walton	Robert Bigger
W. R. Besnard	J. Grosvenor
R. L. Jones	John Tancrell
Richard Mallyon	James Quinnett
Noel Chapman	Charles Phillips
M. Moses	John Cooper
James Wood	David Mornie
Joseph Ingham	George Donald
Myers and Alexander	Wm. Meredith
Thomas Coles	George Robertson
John Moses	Thomas Lindley
John Kelly	William Pilkington
J. J. Biles	W. H. Evans
Henry Middleton	John Hearn
James Barry	Charles Quail.

Yass, May 2.

In compliance with the foregoing requisition, and for the purpose therein set forth, I hereby convene a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of this and the surrounding Districts, to be held at the Court House Yass, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at noon.

H. O'BRIEN,
7559 Warden of the District of Yass.

FUNERAL.

THE friends of the late Joseph Roberts, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will move from his late residence, Concord, Parramatta Road, on Thursday afternoon, May 10, at One o'clock, and will arrive at Christ Church about Four.

JOHN HILL, JUN.,
7595 Undertaker.

INSTALLATION OF THE PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER, OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

MEMBERS of the Craft not being subscribers to any Lodge in Australia, desirous of being present on this occasion, are requested to enter their names in the Visitors' Book, at Brother Grocott's, 486, George-street, who is provided with tickets of admission.

By order of the P. G. M.,
CHARLES WOODWARD,
7508 P. G. Secretary.

FANCY DRESS BALL, PARRAMATTA.

MR. J. W. CURRAN, of the "Glasgow Arms" Inn, Church-street, Parramatta, begs to announce that a Fancy Dress Ball will be held in his long room, (which has been splendidly fitted up for the occasion), on Wednesday evening, the 9th May, under the management of a committee of gentlemen appointed for the purpose of securing its respectability. A splendid band has been engaged, and Mr. J. Clark (from Sydney) has consented to conduct the dancing.
Single tickets, including refreshments, 7s. 6d. each; double ditto, ditto, to admit a lady and gentleman, 10s. 6d. ditto.
To be obtained from Messrs. Mackay and Curran, Parramatta, and of Messrs. Clark, Livingstone, and Stewart, Sydney.
To commence at eight o'clock.
Parramatta, April 23. 7562

ASSEMBLY BALL.

MR. J. CLARK begs to announce that his Ball will take place at his Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.
Tickets to be had from Mr. J. Clark, only, 180, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
May 3 7561

ANALYSIS OF MINERALS.

LASSAIGNE'S CHEMICAL TESTS of all the principal Metals — a large engraved Chart, with coloured precipitates and descriptions, collated with all the best authorities. A few copies, price 5s. each. On sale at KERN and MADER's, Hunter-street, and at BRITTAN's, Pitt-street South. 7571

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell by auction
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, STOCK, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE, AT A COMMISSION OF ONE PER CENT.
After the experience of several seasons, R. F. need not point out the superiority of this mode of sale over that of sale by private contract, the result having fully borne out an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent.
Commodious Stores for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale.
Cash advances made immediately on the receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if required.
481, George-street. 250

COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.

MR. J. POLACK continues to take the above Portraits in a very superior style, at the reduced price of 15s. and £1 1s. each, including a handsome case or frame. Address 49, Hunter-street, nearly opposite the Union Bank. 6948

TO BE RAFFLED.

MRS. SMYTH being about to proceed to California, wishes to dispose of her Pianoforte by raffle: Broadwood, manufacturer; chosen expressly for her by Moscheles, and a very superior instrument.
All particulars may be had at Rose Cottage, near Council Chambers, Macquarie-street.
Mrs. S. has also for disposal a quantity of Music, by the best authors, which may be had during the present week at half the London published price. 7601

THE GREATEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF SCROFULA.
Jerry's, Plains, January 1, 1849.

This is to certify that my daughter, Matilda Alcorn, aged seven years, has been afflicted for the last three years with Scrofula; and, after having been attended by several respectable practitioners without success, I was induced to try "Holloway's Medicines," which, after a continuation of about three months *completely restored her to health*. This can be verified by numerous persons in this vicinity, where I have been residing for the last 22 years.
R. ALCORN.
To Mr. Pinhey, Chemist, West Maitland.

CURE OF DISEASED LIVER.
To Mr. Heydon
Campbell town, April 11, 1848.

SIR,—I feel it a duty incumbent on me to let the community at large know the wonderful cure that has been performed on me by the effects of Holloway's Medicine, I have for the last six months been afflicted with the liver complaint and at last was compelled to take to my bed in a very low state, so bad that I did not think I would ever rise in health again. After trying medical aid and finding no relief, I was advised by Mr. William Bursill to try the medicine afore-named, which I did, and after one or two doses of Holloway's Pills, and rubbing in the Ointment, I found great relief, and by strictly following the rules laid down by Mr. Holloway, and using his Pills and Ointment for six weeks, I find myself in the enjoyment of as good health as I ever possessed in my life. The truth of this statement is incontestible, as there is not one of my neighbours but could testify the same.—I remain, &c.,
ROBERT ELKINS, Blacksmith, Campbelltown.

A CURE OF FITS.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Henry Whiting, boot and shoemaker, Red Bank, Stonequarry, February, 1847.
SIR,—I have for many years past been troubled with a falling sickness, frequently dropping down at my work or in the street, and could get no relief from any one until I tried Holloway's Pills, and now, by the use of them, I am completely cured.
To Mr. J. K. Heydon.

Sold by the proprietor, 224, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable venders of patent medicines throughout the civilised world, and by
J. K. HEYDON, Wholesale Agent, 78, King-street, Sydney.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot and box.

The following are the appointed Agents for the sale of the Medicines:
Armidale—Messrs. E. and T. Quinlin, storekeepers
Bathurst—Mr. Josiah Parker, chemist
Braidwood—Mr. Williams, Postmaster
Brisbane (South)—Mr. G. Harris, Storekeeper
Broulee—Mr. Fitzwilliams, Postmaster
Berrima—Mr. E. Abraham, Chemist
Camden—Mr. S. Thompson, Steam-mill Store
Campbelltown—Mr. W. Bursill, Storekeeper
Carcoar and Canowindra—Mr. Joseph Simmons, Storekeeper
Clarence Town—Mr. S. C. Parker, Storekeeper
Darling Downs—Mr. Alford, Postmaster, Drayton
Eden (Twofold Bay) Mr. Roberts, Storekeeper
Geelong—Mr. J. Williams, Bookseller
Goulburn—Mr. S. Emanuel, Storekeeper
Gundagai—Rob. Davison and Co., Storekeepers
Gunning—Mr. James Downes, Storekeeper
Hassan Wall—Mr. M'Lennon, storekeeper
Heydonton—Mr. John Boote, Storekeeper
Ipswich—Mr. William Kavenagh, Storekeeper
Jerry's Plains and Merton—Mr. J. J. Harper, Postmaster
Kangaroo Point—Mr. R. Davidson, Storekeeper
Liverpool—Mr. G. R. Allen
Maitland (West)—Mr. Pinhey, Chemist
Maitland (East)—Mr. C. S. Pitt, Storekeeper
Melbourne—Mr. P. J. Cregin, Bookseller
Molong—Messrs. J. and A. Murray, Storekeepers
Morpeth—Mr. P. O'Keeffe, near the Steam Wharf
Murrurundi—T. Loxton and Co., Storekeepers
Muswellbrook—Mrs. Phœbe M'Alpin
Newcastle—Mr. T. M'Cormick, Storekeeper
Pambula—Mr. Corington, Storekeeper
Paterson—Mr. J. R. Moulding, Steam Mills
Penrith—Mr. F. Robertson, Storekeeper
Picton—Mr. Hugh O'Neill, Baker
Queanbeyan—Benjamin and Moses, Storekeepers
Raymond Terrace—Mr. Houlding, Postmaster
Richmond—Mr. John Ducker, Storekeeper
Scone—Messrs. Cohen and Co., Storekeepers
Shoalhaven—Mr. Green
Singleton—Mr. W. Copland Lesley, druggist
Stroud (Port Stephens)—Mr. John Corbett
Sydney—Mrs. Lewis, Tobacconist, Brickfield Hill; Mr. Cleary, Shoemaker, King-street; Mr. Allder, Chemist, Parramatta-street; Mr M. Dalton, Grocer, Campbell-street
Tamworth (Peel's River)—Mr L. W. Levy
Umuttbee (Gundagai)—Mr. Mate, Storekeeper
Warialda—Mr. William Geddes, Postmaster
Wellington—Messrs. J. Drew and Co., Post Office
Wide Bay—Mr. Palmer, Storekeeper
Windsor—Mr. Richard Seymour, Saddler
Wollongong—Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, Chemist and Postmaster
Yass—Messrs. Myres and Alexander, Storekeepers. 7585

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE undersigned begs to inform the Medical Gentlemen of Sydney, that he has received, ex Taglioni, a supply of the VALERIANATE OF ZINC.
JOHN ROW,
7131 93, King-street.

TUITION IN THE INTERIOR.—A gentleman, a Member of the Legal Profession, recently arrived in the colony, being disappointed in procuring an appointment under Government, is desirous of proceeding to the interior, and undertaking the tuition of youth, for which he considers himself peculiarly adapted, having received a first-rate English education, and would willingly make an arrangement with some families who might feel inclined to join in having their children instructed in the Greek and Latin Classics, French and English Literature, Geography, Arithmetic, History, and Book-keeping by double and single entry. The advertiser would also feel great pleasure in assisting any of the parties engaging him in keeping their books and making out their accounts. Having a family, and seeing no opening in Sydney, has suggested to him the idea of immediately proceeding to the interior; provision for his family, rather than emolument, being his chief object.
Testimonials of the highest respectability for integrity, ability, and propriety of conduct can be given, amongst others, from Lord Cadogan, the advertiser's early friend, the Honorable Richard Cavendish, and the Baroness French.
Address, post-paid, D., *Herald* Office, Sydney. 7265

ROCK SALT,

ON SALE in fine condition, by
S. PEEK AND CO.,
6919 Importers and Dealers.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

MRS. E. ISAACS returns her sincere thanks to the ladies and public in general for their liberal patronage during eleven years residence in Sydney. She hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance of the same.
N.B.—Furs made, cleaned, repaired, and altered to the present fashion on moderate terms, at her residence, George-street South, adjoining Kingsbury's Coachmaker, opposite the New Cathedral. 7567

CLARENCE HOUSE
FAMILY BOOT AND SHOE DEPOT.

JUST LANDED, and now on sale by the undersigned, ladies' very superior boots and shoes from the celebrated house of J. Davies and Son, Gracechurch-street, London, consisting of black lasting boots, patent calf, patent seal, Spanish, bronze kid and lasting shoes, at 5s. 6d. per pair.
GENTS' WELLINGTONS,
Very superior make, 20s. per pair
Ditto ditto cloth button boots, 13s. ditto
CALIFORNIA TRADERS
Can be supplied with men's kip boots, at 54s. per dozen; women's black lasting boots, at 60s. per dozen; women's leather shoes, at 33s. per dozen; lasting shoes, at 36s. per dozen.
Children's boots and shoes of every description equally cheap.
Observe the address.
THOMAS ILLIDGE AND CO., Clarence House.
7599 Exactly opposite the Haymarket Clock.

JUST IN TIME FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

HENRY HAYES AND CO. have unpacked another case of Woollens just arrived by the Caldew; they comprise the largest, the best, and the most varied assortment of fancy doeskins for shooting coats and trousers; also the elastic doeskin, a very choice article, of various shades and colours, and of the most modern design, single and double milled, the only lot in the market. H. Hayes and Co. respectfully solicit their patrons and friends to make their selections before they are all sold, as upwards of thirty garments have already been ordered.
Their usual stock of ready-made clothes always on hand. Mourning to any extent in a few hours' notice.
HENRY HAYES AND CO., Naval and Military Tailors,
7620 416, George-street.

IRONMONGERY.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA AND NEW ZEALAND.—TO IRONMONGERS, TRADERS, AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned is instructed to give notice that he will shortly
SELL BY AUCTION,
without reserve, all the Genuine and Newly Selected Stock-in-Trade of Messrs. THOMAS SMITH AND SONS, corner of Jamison-street.
SAMUEL LYONS,
7428 Auctioneer.

NOTICE.
BARGAINS IN IRONMONGERY MAY BE HAD FOR CASH AT THE CORNER OF JAMISON-STREET.

THE undersigned having decided upon closing their establishment in a few days, hereby request all persons having claims against them to send in the same for liquidation, and all persons indebted are respectfully requested to make immediate payment.
7429 THOMAS SMITH AND SONS.

CALIFORNIA.

THE undersigned being about to proceed to San Francisco, per Louisa, with goods of his own for disposal, desires to inform his friends and the public that he is willing to undertake the disposal of any merchandise, &c., that may be consigned to him for such purpose.

As he intends immediately to return to Sydney after his business is transacted, persons who may confide their goods to his charge may rest assured of having their returns at most in the space of six months.

THOMAS M'GEE,
6950 299, George-street, Brickfield Hill.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned wishes to inform his former patrons, that during his temporary absence he is leaving a competent person to act as foreman to transact his business, and that they may rest assured that their orders will be attended to with the same attention and punctuality as heretofore.

THOMAS M'GEE, Colonial Boot and Shoe Warehouse,
7394 299, George-street.

CALIFORNIA.

GEORGE WILKIE begs to call the attention of parties proceeding to the above place, to his superfine Biscuits, in cannisters of 30 lbs. each; warranted to keep in any climate. Likewise to his best Cabin Bread, extra kiln dried, at 18s. per 112 lbs.
Parties calling at the London Tavern, can see the Biscuits in bulk.
Shipping supplied as usual with the best kiln-dried Biscuits.
N.B.—To prevent imposition, every Biscuit is marked with the initials G.W. 7080

CALIFORNIA.

TENTS of every description made on the shortest notice, adapted for storing goods, or as a temporary residence.
GEO. L. ROBINSON, Sailmaker and Ship Chandler,
7186 Macquarie-place.

CALIFORNIA.

FOR SALE, a new English-built Life Boat, 19 feet long, copper fastened throughout, light, yet adapted for landing goods. Apply to
GEORGE L. ROBINSON, Sailmaker and Ship Chandler,
7507 Macquarie-place.

HOBART TOWN KANGAROO SKINS.

JUST opened, two cases of Regan's superior Skins, weighing from 6 to 7lbs.
THOMAS HOPKINS,
7481 78, King-street.

BOLT COPPER.

NOW LANDED, and for sale at the stores of the undersigned, sizes ½, ⅝, ¾ inches.
THOMAS WOOLLEY.
Iron Yard, King-street. 7437

A GOOD ADVENTURE FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE Subscriber has six bags best Spanish Garlic on sale.
S. ELLIOTT, Shipping Depôt,
7594 Lower George-street.

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS.
SELLING OFF! GREAT BARGAINS!!

T. L. FAWCETT AND CO. have just received, ex Columbus, six bales Kidderminster and Brussels Carpets.
They have been shipped direct from their manufactory, and will be sold off at greatly reduced prices, in consequence of the proprietors being about to relinquish the retail trade.
They have also a large quantity of remnants, suitable for small sitting and bed rooms, which will be sold at less than cost price.
470, George-street.
Near Mr. Mort's Auction Rooms. 5070

PATENT TALLOW LAMPS.

NOW ON VIEW at the Show Rooms of the undersigned, a very superior assortment of the above useful and economical lamps, which are to be sold at greatly reduced prices.
Also,
Every description of solar and argand, hanging, pedestal, and reading lamps, cotton, &c.
THOS. WOOLLEY.
430 and 432, George street. 7438

FIREWORKS.

A SUPERIOR assortment of Squibs, Crackers, Roman Candles, Rockets, Catherine Wheels, Blue Lights, &c., on sale at the Stores of
CHARLES CHAPMAN,
7384 Next to the Post Office.

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY, SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

RENAUD'S and CLOUZEAU'S Pale Brandy (proof) in one dozen cases, at 35s. per case, duty paid, 1st quality
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, 1st quality
Port, Sherry, and Madeira, ditto
Champagne, Claret, Sauterne, ditto
ALSO,
For California and the Island Trade.
Negrohead Tobacco, and Cigars
E. M. POLLARD, Bonded Stores, Queen's-place.
April 26. 6900

SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS WILL PLEASE

REMEMBER that, from the superior quality of ALLEN'S BEST BROWN SOAP, it is cheaper to pay carriage on it than on any other manufactured in the colony.
N.B.—Tallow taken in exchange at its highest value at the
7819 Manufactory, Sussex-street.

ROPE MATS.

ON SALE at the stores of Thomas Woolley,
Rope mats, Nos. 1 to 6
Ditto ditto with worsted borders
Wool carriage mats, &c.
7436 430 and 432, George-street.

SEED BARLEY AND OATS.
ALSO,

BLACK OATS, 500 bushels, famous for producing superior fine soft hay, and so excellent for growing green stuff. Early application is necessary to secure some, the demand being great through the wet weather; (the only lot in the market)
FEARNLEY'S, Noted Cheap Corn Stores,
7463 Lower George-street.

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION REPRIEVE,
IMPORTED PER ROYAL SAXON FROM CALCUTTA.

ANY gentleman wishing to purchase or hire for the season the thorough-bred imported stallion
REPRIEVE,
can ascertain either price or terms by applying to the proprietor,
T. E. JONES,
7612 H.E.I.C.S. Repository, Bligh-street.

PYRMONT REGATTA.

FOR SALE, a fine well finished skiff-built Boat, complete, with sails, suitable for a gentleman's use; as likewise a very fast Wherry, suitable for the Regatta.
Apply to M. Byrne, Market Wharf Ferry, where the boats can be seen. 7519

TO BAKERS AND OTHERS.

TO be disposed of by private contract, an extensive baking business, in full trade—consumption of flour per week, three tons. Apply per letter pre-paid, to S. W., *Herald* Office. 7586

HOUSE IN MAITLAND.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the House and Premises in East Maitland, lately occupied by the Bank of Australasia. Apply to
HENRY MOORE.
Miller's Point, May 3. 7349

SAXON RAMS.—The undersigned has for sale at Loowee, near Mudgee, Saxon Rams, at prices conformable to the present low state of the wool market, and also with reference to the number required.
JAMES WALKER.
Wallerowang, Hartley, April 12. 6327

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned are Cash purchasers of the above.
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
King-street, November 16. 7881

TALLOW.

THE undersigned is a purchaser of Tallow for cash on delivery.
R. W. ROBINSON, King-street West.
May 3. 7339

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the copartnership entered into between the undersigned and Hugh Dickenson, gentleman, an attorney of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, was determined on the 24th day of April instant, pursuant to the conditions of the deed of co-partnership. And the business will in future be carried on by the undersigned as heretofore.—Dated the 28th day of April, A.D. 1849.

WILLIAM LEWTHWAITE, Solicitor, &c.,
7180 George-street, Parramatta.

NOTICE.

THE Counting House of the undersigned will in future be closed at two o'clock on Saturdays. Accounts usually presented for payment on that day, will be paid on Friday.

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.
May 2 7269

NOTICE.—CHARLES APPLETON AND CO. have removed their office from 438, George-street, to 489, nearly opposite the Barrack Gate, and on the first floor over Mr. Polack's Rooms. Entrance by the private door. 7083

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have removed their offices from 314, Pitt-street, to 308, corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney.

THURLOW AND GRANT.
May 7. 7583

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of the late J. H. Grose are requested to take the earliest opportunity of communicating, post paid, with Mrs. J. H. GROSE, Lake Bathurst. 7177

TO MR. LEWIS STARD.

SHOULD Mr. Lewis Stard, of Campbelltown, as per last month's return by the Post Office accounts, be anywhere in New South Wales, he is requested to communicate with John Fitzwilliam, Postmaster, of Broulee; or with his sister, Anne Fitzwilliam as above. 7577

COLONIAL LEAF TOBACCO.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, for *Cash*, COLONIAL LEAF TOBACCO, in any quantity.
7234 W. H. ALDIS.

CAUTIONS RESPECTING TITLES TO PROPERTY.

IN future no advertisement or caution, forbidding parties to purchase property advertised for sale, will be inserted in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, unless signed or countersigned by an attorney.

Sydney Morning Herald Office, February 19.

DEPASTURAGE FOR CATTLE.

CATTLE and HORSES will be taken to depasture for six or twelve months, on an extensive run about six or seven miles from Camden, where there is at present an abundance of grass, on the following terms, viz:—
Horses, 15s. per annum; or 10s. for six months.
Cattle, 8s. per annum; or 5s. for six months.
Apply to Mr. LESTER Camden.

TO STONEMASONS.

TENDERS are required for carrying up the walls of a Church at Pyrmont. Plans and specifications to be seen on application to Mr. Edmund Blacket, 450, George-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before Monday, May 14.
The Committee will not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

FREIGHT TO NEW ZEALAND.

WANTED, Freight, for about 100 tons of dead weight, to be landed at the Island of Kawau, near Auckland. For particulars apply to A. STANGER LEATHES, at the office of John Taylor, No. 9, Church Hill.

WANTED to hire, for a term of years, on or near the Western Road, but not exceeding 35 miles from Sydney, a Residence, with extensive stabling and outoffices, and from 1000 and upwards acres of land, well fenced and watered. Apply by letter, post-paid, H. B. BRADLEY, Solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

INFANT SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Wanted, engagements to establish Male and Female Infant Schools, by a man and his wife, recently arrived in the colony, who have been for several years accustomed to similar occupations in England. The parties are desirous of remaining in Sydney, but would not object to go to any town in the interior. Apply to A. S., *Herald* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.

WANTED, a Partner to enter into business as Fishmonger. The party advertising has a perfect knowledge of curing &c., &c. The fish not sold in the morning could be cured in the evening, so that no loss would occur in the stock unsold. To a person of small capital the party advertising can give full satisfaction of the advantages that may be derived from such an investment. Every particular obtained by addressing (post-paid) to B. C., *Herald* Office.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

WANTED, by a young man, who thoroughly understands the Grocery and Slop trades, a situation as Storekeeper or Assistant; salary not any object; can have an excellent character from his last situation. Address by letter to P. Y., at the *Herald* Office.

TO GROCERS.

WANTED, by a young man, who has served his apprenticeship to the business, a situation as counter man. Address H. Y., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a situation as Junior Governess, in a school, or preparatory one in a private family. Apply (if by letter post paid) to X. Y. Z., at Mrs. Francis's, Cumberland-street North.

WANTED, by an active Married Man, employment as Messenger, Light Porter, or to assist in a store, and would, if required, make up tarpaulings, woolpacks, bags, &c., or take charge of one or two horses; has no objection to the country. Address, pre-paid, H. H., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a respectable young man as Clerk and Collector; one accustomed to the butchering business would be preferred. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM SHARP, No. 60, Hunter-street.

WANTED, Shepherds to proceed to Moreton Bay. Apply to Mr. M'CONNEL, at Miss Gray's, Jamison-street.

BATHURST. BATHURST. BATHURST.

ADAM MURRAY'S Old Established Registry Office for Servants.
SERVANTS of every description can obtain situations; and MASTERS, Servants, by applying to
ADAM MURRAY,
Care of Mr. HENRY ROTTON, Queen Victoria Inn, Bathurst.
N.B.—No charge made to Servants. 7167

PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,
164, KING STREET.

MRS. WILLMINGTON can accommodate a few ladies or gentlemen as Boarders in her Establishment. The situation is most healthy, and near St. James's Church, Supreme Court, Legislative Council Chambers, and fronting the Race Course.

TWO Gentlemen can be received as inmates in a quiet respectable family, where there are no children. The situation of the house is most salubrious and central, and would be desirable to those preferring the comforts of a domestic home to the continual changes of a general boarding house. References to be exchanged. Letters addressed (pre-paid) to V. V., *Herald* Office, will receive prompt attention.

TO be Let or Sold, Somerset Lodge, a neat and convenient family residence, situate in Dowling-street, Surry Hills, containing five rooms, kitchen, pantry, washhouse, cellar, coach-house and stable, small garden and paddock adjoining. For particulars apply to Mr. R. READ, on the premises.

TO LET.

THE CITY THEATRE, Market-street, with scenery and decorations complete, and in thorough repair; or as this spacious building is well adapted for any business requiring lofty and roomy premises, it would be let for such purpose for a term, to a responsible party. For particulars apply to
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
7564 450, George-street.

SHOP AND PREMISES IN GEORGE-STREET.

TO BE LET, the Premises, No. 438, adjoining the Commercial Bank, from the 1st of May next. Apply at the Office of Mr. MOREHEAD, O'Connell-street.
April 16.

TO INNKEEPERS.

TO BE LET, the "Printer' Arms" Inn, No. 577, George-street, Sydney. The house having, in addition to other conveniences suitable to a respectable Hotel, (after undergoing extensive alterations) two rooms, 21 feet square and 25 by 14 feet respectively, is well calculated for holding an Odd Fellows' Lodge or Club, or a spirited hotel-keeper to establish an Ordinary, being in the vicinity of the mercantile and shipping interest. License, bar fittings, &c., very moderate. Apply to Mr. T. TROOD, Printer, King-street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

May 7.—Will Watch, schooner, 60 tons, Captain Stanes, from Port Phillip the 21st April, and Port Stephens the 5th instant. Passenger —Mr. J. Raphael.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Thomas Feilden, for London; H.M.S. Rattlesnake and Bramble, for New Guinea; Dart and Diana, for Melbourne; William, for Geelong and Portland Bay; Louis and Miriam, for Port Nicholson.

To-morrow.—Arabian, for London; Velocity, for Launceston; Phœbe and Petrel, for Port Phillip; Tamar, steamer, for Moreton Bay.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 7.—Adventure, 22, Peters, from Morpeth, with 350 bushels barley, 350 bushels wheat, 300 bushels maize; Chance, 38, Campbell, from Newcastle, with 50 tons coals; Caroline, 29, Doyle, from the Hunter, with 800 bushels barley, 250 bushels wheat, 50 bushels maize, 18 trusses hay; Primus, 38, Howard, from Newcastle, with 50 tons coals; Elizabeth, 32, Cathery, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; William, 21, Damon, from Newcastle, with 28 tons coals; Emma, 31, Windsor, from Camdenhaven, with 13,000 feet cedar; Curlew, 15, Guyader, from Shell Harbour, with 3000 feet cedar, 800 feet timber, 2 tons potatoes, 25 bushels wheat; Traveller's Bride, 33, Milham, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, from Wollongong, with 50 kegs butter, 30 casks ale, 70 bags wheat, 2 tons hay, 40 sides leather.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

May 7.—Maitland, steamer, 103, Parsons, for Morpeth, with sundries; Emma, 31, Windsor, for the Manning River, with sundries; Susan, 20, Pulman, for Shoalhaven, in ballast; Mary, 21, Hachett, for Twofold Bay, in ballast; William, 21, Damon; Chance, 38, Campbell; Primus, 38, Howard; Elizabeth, 32, Cathery; and Traveller's Bride, 30, Milham, for Newcastle, in ballast.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

For London.—By the Arabian, this evening, at six.

For Launceston.—By the Velocity, this evening, at six.

For Moreton Bay.—By the steamer Tamar, to-morrow evening, at six.

For Port Phillip.—By the Phœbe, and Petrel, this evening, at six.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

Mary Catherine, barque, 500 tons, Smale, November 20.
Mary White, barque, 330 tons, Hitchens, November 25.
Elizabeth Archer, barque, 338, Cobb, January 1.
Sydney, barque, 315 tons, White, January 1. (P.O.P.)
Hashemy, barque, 523 tons, Ross, from Portsmouth, January 1, with convicts.
Agenoria, ship, 724 tons, Hunt, from London the 8th and Plymouth the 20th January, with emigrants.
James Gibb, ship, 815 tons, Jackson, from London the 20th January, and Plymouth the 1st February, with emigrants.
Josephine, barque, 310 tons, Smith, January 10.
Lady Amherst, barque, 416 tons, Myhill, from Liverpool the 20th December, and Plymouth the 8th January, with emigrants.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Courier, brig, 329 tons.

FROM MORETON BAY.

Opalia, schooner, 51 tons, Easton.
Clarissa, schooner, 60 tons, Johnson.
Chaseley, ship, 575 tons, Aldrich.
Secret, schooner, 38 tons, Irvine.
Swift, schooner, 45 tons, Tirrell.
Beaver, schooner, 77 tons, Hunter.

FROM CIRCULAR HEAD.

Margaret, schooner, 49 tons, Rae.

FROM PORT PHILLIP.

Coromandel, ship, 639 tons, Norman.
Ariel, schooner, 72 tons, Dobson.
Quinten Leitch, ship, 643 tons, Potter.
Gipsy Queen, ship, 839 tons, Roy.

FROM HOBART TOWN.

Symmetry, barque, 293 tons, Young.
Cadet, barque, 465 tons, Pratt.
Maria Laurie, barque.

FROM LAUNCESTON.

Cape Horn, barque, 173 tons, Wells.
Nautilus, brig, 170 tons, Dryden.

FROM PORT FAIRY.

Christina, brig, 126 tons, Saunders.
Lady Mary Pelham, brig, Wing.

FROM ADELAIDE.

Wild Irish Girl, brig, 130 tons, Baragwanath.
Phantom, brig, 158 tons, Fox.
Emma, brig, 121 tons, Osborne.

FROM CHINA.

Daniel Watson, brig, 160 tons, Watson.
Statesman, barque, 334 tons, Dewar.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Rainbow, schooner, 51 tons, Paterson.
Maid of Erin, brig, 170 tons, Heslop.
Louisa, barque, 370 tons, Wycherley.
William Alfred, schooner, 118 tons, Tinley.
Minerva, schooner, 100 tons, Berkinshaw.
Star of China, schooner, 101 tons, Dowker.
Inchinnan, barque, 565 tons, Pearce.
H.M.S. Fly, Captain Oliver.
Henry, schooner, 37 tons, King.
Falcon, schooner, 54 tons, James.

FROM MANILA.

John and Charlotte, schooner, 120 tons, Sturgeon
Guardian, barque.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Fanny Fisher barque, 239 tons, Harrold.
Antares, schooner, 131 tons, Kyle.
Sir John Byng, brig, 160 tons, Levien.
Sophia, brig, 150 tons, Korff.

FROM CAPE YORK.

Coquette, schooner, 72 tons, Elliott.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Titania, schooner, 140 tons, Knight.

FROM BATAVIA.

Spec, brig, 165 tons, Dicey.

FROM THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Ann, schooner, 62 tons, Sommerville.
Courier de Taeti, ship, 378 tons, Degoy.
Alfred, brig, 123 tons, Edwards.
Columbine, schooner, 68 tons, Sargeant.
Avon, barque, 264 tons, Hawkes.
Lynher, brig, 155 tons, Strachan.
Mary Ann, schooner, 59 tons, Wilson.
Anonyme, brig, 74 tons, Raballand.

Vessels from England.—There are now several vessels overdue from England, namely—the Mary Catherine, out 168 days; Mary White, 163; Elizabeth Archer, Hashemy, and Sydney (P.O.P.), 126; Lady Amherst, 118; Josephine, 116; and the Agenoria, 106. The James Gibb may also be considered due, being, according to the date set down for her departure from Plymouth, 97 days out.

The Thomas Feilden, Dart, and Diana, remained at anchor in Watson's Bay yesterday evening at sunset.

The steamer William the Fourth left the wharf on Sunday evening for Wollongong, but on getting outside the Heads, was compelled, in consequence of the heavy sea running, to return and anchor in Watson's Bay. She remained there the whole of yesterday, and in the evening, Captain Sullivan made a second attempt to proceed on his voyage, but was again compelled to return, and the vessel is now alongside the wharf.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, May 8,

Will be presented the admired Opera of MARITANA! Charles II., Mr. Rogers; Don Cæsar, Mr. J. Howson; Don Jose de Santarem, Mr. F. Howson; Marquis de Montefiori, Mr. Spencer; Lazarillo, Mrs. Rogers; Maritana, a Gitana, Mrs. Guerin; Marchioness de Montefiori, Mrs. Gibbs. Pas de deux, by Miss F. Griffiths and Signor Carandini. To conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled HOW DO YOU MANAGE? Mr. Popjoy, Mr. Rogers; Mr. Snooks, Mr. F. Howson; Mrs. Popjoy, Mrs. Gibbs; Mrs. Snooks, Mrs. Rogers.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

May.		Sun rises	Sun sets	High water morn	High water even
8	Tuesday	6 49	5 11	8 47	9 4

Moon—Last Quarter, 8·35 p.m., May 15.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1849.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Monday.

Before W. H. Kerr, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Samuel Blott, a single meeting; no claims were proved.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of William Hutchinson, an adjourned special meeting, at half-past 10.

In the estate of John Thomas Wilson, an adjourned special meeting, at half-past 1 p.m.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. E. Salamon.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware and Glassware.

Mr. C. Newton.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, New Winter Goods, Upholstery Materials; at 2 o'clock, Cassimeres and Doeskins.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At Pollard's Bonded Stores, at 11 o'clock, Negrohead Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At Towns's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Oil Casks, Water Casks, and sundry Ship's Stores.

Mr. Mort.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Slops, Tweeds, Hosiery, &c.; at 11 o'clock, 25 trunks Boots and Shoes, Hearth Rugs, Grey Calicoes, and White Sheetings.

Mr. W. G. Moore.—At the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Cabin Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Jewellery, Pistols, &c.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

(From the Shipping Gazette.)

Stock on hand 28th April.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B. P., 71,306 gallons; East India, B. P., and Mauritius, 41,401 gallons; Foreign States, 15,916 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 3419 gallons. Brandy, 43,556 gallons; Geneva, 18,210 gallons; whiskey, 7497 gallons; liqueurs, 136 gallons; British spirits, 3777 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 60,972 pounds; leaf tobacco, 576 pounds; cigars, 21,733 pounds; snuff, 1429 pounds.

Received during the week.—Fig and Cavendish tobacco, 7466 pounds; cigars, 1761 pounds.

Delivered for home consumption.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 1791 gallons; East India B.P., and Mauritius, 470 gallons; Foreign States, 496 gallons; Brandy, 2082 gallons; Geneva, 725 gallons; whiskey, 49 gallons; British spirits, 33 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 4035 pounds; cigars, 437 pounds.

Delivered for exportation.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B. P., 570 gallons; Brandy, 43 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 177 pounds; cigars, 229 pounds.

Stock on hand 5th instant.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 68,942 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 40,931 gallons; Foreign States, 15,450 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 3419 gallons. Brandy, 41,431 gallons; Geneva, 17,484 gallons; whiskey, 7448 gallons; liqueurs, 136 gallons; British spirits, 3744 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 64,226 pounds; leaf tobacco, 576 pounds; cigars, 22,828 pounds; snuff, 1429 pounds.

Law.—The Court of Equity will sit to-day at the usual hour. The Nisi Prius Court, yesterday, was adjourned for want of cases to try, until Thursday next.

Court of Requests.—The sittings of this Court will be resumed at ten o'clock this morning, commencing at No. 26.

Police Office.—The Mayor and Captain Innes, with Mr. Alexander (the latter one of the magistrates for the day; his coadjutor, Mr. D. Allan, did not attend,) transacted the business of the Police Court yesterday. The magistrates for to-day, (Tuesday), are Aldermen Broughton and Brown.

Dr. Lang's Immigrants.—A private letter from Moreton Bay says—"The Chasely is in the bay, but beyond this fact nothing is known. Dr. Ballow, the Health Officer, has gone down, and is not yet returned. Captain Wickham has orders not to go to any such expense for these people as he did for those by the Fortitude; but merely to place the Immigration Barracks at the disposal of such of them as may wish to avail themselves of it."

Anti-transportation Movement.—A meeting of the inhabitants was held at Pyrmont last night, in the long room of the Edinburgh Castle, which was crowded, and at which resolutions were passed approving of the proposed Great Protest Meeting, and a committee was formed for making the necessary arrangements.

Execution.—The man Richardson, for the murder at Campbelltown, yesterday underwent the penalty of the law at the usual place of execution. The unhappy man has been very sedulously attended, since his conviction, by the Rev. Mr. Gregory, by whom, and the Rev. Mr. M'Arthur, he was attended to the scaffold. As far as may be judged by appearances, he died sincerely penitent, and acknowledging the justice of the sentence which had been passed upon him.

Robberies.—About eleven o'clock on Saturday night, Mr. Paulus, of George-street, butcher, missed from a drawer a sum of about £100 in bank notes and gold and silver money. The only person who had access to the apartment from which the money was stolen was a man servant named Whelan, who was given into the custody of the police on suspicion of having committed the robbery. Whelan stated to Mr. Inspector Higgins, who took him into custody, that between nine and ten o'clock on Saturday evening a man was at the back gate inquiring for Mr. Paulus, and while he (Whelan) went into the house to see if his master was at home the man went away. Whelan denies all knowledge of the money, and none was found on his person. On Mr. Houson, residing in Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, returning home shortly after midnight on Saturday, he discovered that one of the back windows had been opened during his absence, and that a coat had been stolen from the premises. Several other articles were displaced by the robber, but the coat only had been missed.—During the absence of the family at church, on Sunday morning last, an entrance was made through a window into the premises of Mr. Lamb, at Miller's Point, and a purse, containing £3 in notes, and a gold Trinchinopoly chain, value about £5 10s., were stolen from Mr. Lamb's wardrobe. The robber in this case must be somewhat of an adept at his vocation, for a female domestic who was alone in the house, did not hear anything indicative of the presence of strangers.

Alleged Robbery by a Soldier.—About eight o'clock on Sunday evening, John Robinson, a soldier of the 11th Regiment, was given into the custody of Constable Benjamin, for stealing two rings from Elizabeth Rice, of Elizabeth-street. It appears from the statement of Mrs. Rice, that the prisoner went to her house to see a female who was there. The prisoner sat beside the prosecutrix on a sofa, and in shaking hands with her drew the rings in question, which were very large for her, off her fingers: on being asked for the rings he put them into his mouth, declaring that he would swallow them, and at the same time took a drink of water; he then went out at the back door, and got over the fence. A constable was just at hand, and the soldier was given into custody. Whether the prisoner actually swallowed the rings the prosecutrix does not pretend to say, but on searching him they could not be found. He stands remanded for further examination.

Grain.—The export of grain from the Hunter this half-year has been large—considerably more than in the corresponding half of last year. The quantity sent away has been 199,718 bushels; the value of which amounts to £22,720. The export of wheat in the half year has been unusually great, amounting to 64,647 bushels; while the total quantity of grain entered in the manifests as wheat, shipped in the year ending 30th September, 1848, was only 63,119 bushels.—*Maitland Mercury.*

The Queen's Birth-day.—His Excellency the Governor has issued invitations for a ball at Government House on Her Majesty's birth-day.

Consistent.—It is understood that several persons at Yass are in favour of the renewal of transportation; a requisition has been addressed to the Warden, requesting him to convene a meeting to petition the Governor to have a gaol erected in the town.

Fine Arts in Australia.—While the Committee of the Society for the promotion of the Fine Arts in Australia are making preparations for another exhibition of paintings in Sydney, we had much pleasure on Friday last in transferring to our pages from the *Art Union Journal* for November last, the letter on the Arts in Australia, from Mr. Prout, an artist, whose works are favourably known in this colony, who struggled so much to increase a taste for the fine arts, and establish an academy of art among us, and who had the honour of instituting an exhibition of paintings in Hobart Town, which was the first of the kind in these colonies, and no doubt served as an example and impetus to the formation of the society in Sydney. We appended to Mr. Prout's letter the remarks of the Editor of the *Art Union*, and are pleased to hear that Mr. Prout's sketches in Australia are in progress of publication, in a shape which will do more justice to his talents as an artist than the lithograph attempts which have been perpetrated in Sydney. While on the subject of Art and Artists, we may state for the information of those who are not aware of the fact, that a new light has dawned on Sydney since last exhibition, and that at the forthcoming exhibition some specimens will be exhibited by an artist who was then unknown to many of us, but has lately made astonishing progress in a branch of the Art which has been scarcely at all practised in the colony. We allude to Mr. Wilson, whose drawings in coloured crayons are "beautiful exceedingly." The effects produced by this artist, with his simple materials, will scarcely be believed by those who have not seen his pictures. One of the most pleasing specimens of his art which we have seen, and which we would advise all lovers of art to go and see, is a copy of the "Favourite," one of the Art Union prize pictures lately exhibited at Mr. Ford's. We could not till we saw this drawing form any idea of the exquisite softness combined with power which the coloured crayons possess in the hands of a master.

Accident.—Between six and seven o'clock on Sunday morning, as a man named Donald Mackenzie, the driver of a milk cart, was turning the corner of Liverpool-street into Castlereagh-street, the cart was upset by his unskilful driving, and fell over upon and broke his leg. Mackenzie was taken into Cullen's public house, and Mr. Surgeon Cartwright was sent for, who set the limb. He is not yet, however, considered to be in a state to warrant his removal from Mr. Cullen's house.

Robbery by a Servant.—Mr. Joseph Pepper, of Double Bay, yesterday morning left his residence in charge of a servant man, and on his return, shortly after nine o'clock, found that the man had absconded, and that various articles of wearing apparel to the value of three or four pounds were also missing. The police have information of the robbery, with a description of the absentee.

Colonial Produce.—At Mr. Mort's produce sale on Thursday last, the following was disposed of—99 bales Wool, viz.:—10 bales at 11½d., 20 at 10½d., 8 at 10d., 6 at 9d., 7 at 8½d., 13 at 7½d., 3 at 7¼d., 16 at 7d., 16 at 3½d. to 5½d., locks, pieces, &c.; sheepskins, at 1½d. to 4½d. per lb.; lot of ditto, full of burrs, at 1d. per lb. 17 casks beef Tallow at £30, 12 at £29 15s., 2 at £31 10s., 3 at £27 10s., 11, Layton and Co., £30 5s.; 24, Gorrick and Fleming, £30; 9, Hamilton, £30; 25 casks mutton, Argyle Boiling Establishment, £31 5s.; 7 ditto, £32; 44 ditto, indifferent quality, £30 to £30 15s.; 6 ditto, £31 10s.; 9 ditto, sundry tallow, £24 10s. to £27 10s.; 160 hides at 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

Newcastle.—The following return shows the quantity and value of articles exported direct from Newcastle to New Zealand during the past half-year:—

	Estimated value.
Butter, 10 kegs	£8
Candles, 165 boxes	173
Coals, 120 tons	42
Dray, 1	15
Earthenware, 4 crates	28
Flour, half a ton	5
Harness, 7 sets	9
Hops, 5 pockets	50
Leather, 9 bales and 4 bundles	72
Maize, 2424 bushels	38
Preserved fruits, 16 cases	56
Preserved meats, 1 hogshead	10
Soap, 140 boxes	176
Stock—	
Cattle, 1125	844
Horses, 160	1,440
Rams, 11	11
Sheep, 2584	535
Sweetmeats, 1 cask	2
Tongues, 3 casks	16
Tweed, 2 packages	24
Total	£3,554

In addition to the above, 60 tons coal have been shipped direct to South Australia, and 190 tons to Van Diemen's Land, amounting in value to £88. There has not, during the half-year, so far as we are aware, been any other foreign export trade from Newcastle; but during that period there has been a considerable export of articles coastwise to Sydney, including coals, tweed, preserved meats, wool, tallow, &c. Just now the export trade from Newcastle to New Zealand is more than usually brisk; and we are glad to see that a vessel is also about to be laid on direct for India. For the exportation of stock and grain to New Zealand, we doubt if there is a port on the whole line of coast which combines so many advantages as Newcastle; and we think that a steady increase in this branch of its trade may be confidently looked for.—*Maitland Mercury.*

Narrow Escape.—On Sunday afternoon last, the Rev. Mr. Stewart left Brisbane for the purpose of performing divine service at Ipswich. It appears that he must have strayed from the road somewhere near the One-mile Swamp, and he was afterwards unable to recover it. After wandering about for a considerable time, night came on, and the bewildered traveller remained on horseback until the morning, being probably afraid of losing his horse. Monday passed away in renewed attempts to extricate himself from his difficulty, but still in vain; and the second night was passed in the same manner as the first. At about midday on Tuesday, Mr. Stewart found himself on the bank of a creek, and, providentially, thought of "cooeying." His call was immediately answered by some sawyers, and he then discovered that he was at "Doughboy Creek," about eight miles from Brisbane. The men acted with great kindness, and after providing Mr. Stewart with refreshments, of which he must have been greatly in need, put him on the road to Brisbane, where he arrived in safety on the same evening. The only sustenance he obtained during the two days was some salt water, and at the time when he discovered the sawyers, he had nearly given up all expectation of saving his life. It is strange that the idea did not suggest itself of tracing down the first salt water creek that was found, as such a course must soon have brought the reverend gentleman to the river; but it is certain that the confusion of mind consequent upon being lost in a strange country can only be imagined by those who have been similarly situated.—*Moreton Bay Courier.*

Ipswich.—Thursday, April 20:—A person named Thomas Taylor, just arrived from the Springs, reports that a man of the name of Donald, stockman to Mr. John Dangar, had arrived at Drayton, for the purpose of procuring assistance against the blacks, who, it appears, had taken advantage of the absence of Mr. Dangar to attack the head station. The only man at the station when the blacks came up was the hutkeeper. This poor man they speared about eight or nine times, and then, after taking all the flour and tobacco they could conveniently carry away, they set fire to the whole of the buildings, and burnt them to the ground. The wounded hutkeeper escaped the fire, but it was only to linger for a day and a half, when he died. The deceased was known by the name of Jones the Welshman. It is said that there were upwards of £300 worth of stores destroyed by the fire.—*Moreton Bay Courier.*

John Roman.—The private of the 11th, John Roman, who committed the [illegible] assault on Constable [illegible] last week, has been transferred from the civil to the military authorities, who have undertaken to try him for the offence by court martial.

Alleged Robbery by a Servant.—The man Winrow was on Saturday again brought up on the charge of robbing Mr. Chandler of certain property entrusted to him at Hobart Town, for the purpose of delivery to Mrs. Chandler, at Sydney. Further evidence was taken, and the prisoner was remanded until to-day.

Mr. Mort begs to call attention to his sale of drapery and shoes, as advertised, commencing at eleven o'clock precisely.—*Communicated.*

We are requested to direct attention to John G. Cohen's sale of tobacco, cigars, &c., at Pollard's Store, this day. This being now the only lot in the market, purchasers should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity. Terms will be liberal. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock precisely.—*Communicated.*

Sale at Towns's Wharf.—Purchasers are reminded that Mr. Samuel Lyons sells this day, at Towns's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, new oil casks, from 280 gallons upwards, water casks, sundry provisions, and emigrants' utensils, &c.—*Communicated.*

MINERALOGICAL EXAMINATION OF A SPECIMEN SENT TO THE WRITER.

1. Its external form and appearance is rounded and concretionary, like globular bog ore, presenting to view two distinct minerals, one bluish black, with a somewhat plumbaginous lustre, the other of a light dirty straw yellow colour, with little or no lustre whatever; the latter being intimately mixed up with the former, in such a manner as to give the whole a porphyritic aspect, and the same is noticed on fracture. It is to the former mineral that I propose to confine my examination at present.

2. Upon examining the bluish black mineral with a lens, small cavities are perceived in a portion of it, partly occupied by botryoidal and mamillary forms of a concentrically laminar structure, and which have a fused appearance, but the solid portions exhibit a compact structure and corresponding conchoidal fracture; there is, however, also often the appearance of an indistinct cleavage.

3. Its hardness is low, not being above that of calcareous spar, that is 3 in the scale of hardness; it therefore yields to the knife easily, but the nail makes no impression upon it.

4. It is sectile, and its powder is blackish and soils.

5. It retains its somewhat plumbaginous lustre after cutting or scraping.

6. It is slightly adhesive to the tongue, and is consequently absorbent.

7. It is quite opaque even on to the edge.

8. Its distinct specific gravity could not be taken owing to its entanglement with the yellow mineral, but taken together it was found to be 2·7: allowing for absorbency, cavities, and admixture, the specific gravity of the bluish black mineral *may* reach 3·0.

9. When suddenly exposed to heat it sometimes decrepitates, and in the open glass tube, under the action of the blowpipe, it deposits a circle of water drops in the upper portion of the tube; no odour of sulphur or arsenic was *perceptible*.

10. No change occurs in the outer flame of the blowpipe, but in the inner flame it fuses, with a little difficulty, into a black opaque glass or enamel, *not magnetic*.

To borax it communicates a colour which is sometimes amethystine; at other times smalt blue, depending on the mode of operation; the former is evanescent, and shows the presence of manganese; the latter persistent, and indicates the presence of cobalt.

11. No striking change takes place when the unroasted powdered mineral is immersed in any one of the *three* acids, but in nitro-muriatic acid it dissolves, in part colouring the solution brown, and which diluted forms a sympathetic ink, the writing from which is invisible when cold, but brown and distinctly legible when heated. This character, and that of imparting a smalt blue colour to borax, are characteristics of cobaltic ores, and the latter is exclusively so; therefore no doubt exists that the mineral under examination contains cobalt, and it agrees very nearly with that variety of cobaltic ore called "black oxide of cobalt," "earthy cobalt ore," "black cobalt ochre," by mineralogists, but differs from it most in being fusible,

12. This is a valuable ore if abundant; its uses in the formation of smalt in particular, and in the manufactures, (lace, linen, cloth, &c.) are well known, and it is from ores of cobalt that the only blue which will endure the heat of the furnace is obtained; hence, all our porcelain blues are from cobalt. However, the value of the "black cobalt ochre" is probably lessened by its containing manganese. According to mineralogical writers "black cobalt ochre consists of the oxides of cobalt and manganese, with about 23 per cent of water."

A. A.

THE HUNTER RIVER VINEYARD ASSOCIATION

(From the Maitland Mercury.)

On Wednesday, the half-yearly meeting of the Hunter River Vineyard Association was held at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland. H. Carmichael, Esq., was elected President for the half-year, and took the chair.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Bogle, read letters which had been forwarded from Mr. Kelman and Mr. King, stating that they were unable to attend from unavoidable engagements. Mr. King had, however, forwarded a box of samples of wine. Mr. Kelman stated in his letter that he had also intended to send in four samples, but being unable to get them bottled till the day before he wrote, he had decided on detaining them till the next meeting.

A new member was then elected, and the name of a second proposed, the rules requiring that a member should be proposed at one meeting, and ballotted for at the next.

Mr. King, in his letter, had mentioned that he had forwarded to the Association two copies of a petition praying the Legislative Council to take steps to get the wines of New South Wales admitted into Great Britain at the same duty as the wines of the Cape of Good Hope, instead of paying the duty charged on foreign wines; one of these petitions he proposed should be adopted by the Association, and be signed by the President on its behalf, and the other he proposed should be signed by such landholders, and growers of wine, as were favourable to its prayer. Mr. Bogle now read the petition, as follows:—

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

The petition of the undersigned landholders and growers of wine in the district of the River Hunter and its tributaries in that colony,

Humbly Sheweth—

That a large amount of capital has been invested by your petitioners in forming and cultivating vineyards in the colony, which are now coming to maturity.

That some of your petitioners, who intended to have exported their wines to Great Britain, find that they are precluded from so doing by the high rate of duty levied on its admission into the United Kingdom, the rate being equal to that levied on foreign wines, and double what is imposed on wines the produce of the Cape of Good Hope, the only other British colony which produces wines to any extent.

That from the geographical position of this colony, the expenses of preparing and transmitting wine to the British market are much greater than they are in the Cape of Good Hope, and when to this is added an additional duty of two shillings and nine-pence per gallon, it is evident that your petitioners cannot enter into competition with the wine-growers of the last named colony.

That your petitioners believe that this difference of duty arises entirely from Her Majesty's home government not being aware that wine is produced in this colony in sufficient quantity to admit of exportation, and that upon a representation from your honorable Council redress would be immediately afforded to your petitioners.

Your petitioners beg that your honorable Council will act in the premises as to your wisdom shall seem fit.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

The members of the Association present approved highly of this petition, and of the important object it sought to attain, and Mr. Carmichael signed one copy as President of the Association, while it was agreed that the members should procure a few signatures to the other copy, after signing it themselves. After a short discussion it was resolved that the petitions should be then forwarded to Mr. W. C. Wentworth, for presentation to the Legislative Council, with a request that he would support them.

Lots were then drawn for the order of tasting the samples of wine sent in.

Mr. Lang, of Dunmore, produced five samples of wine, and his report on them (as below given) was read by the Honorary Secretary. No. 1 was a red wine of the vintage of 1846, made from the Black Cluster and Red Muscatel grapes, principally the former; this wine had a considerable flavour of the Muscatel, and was rather sharp, but sound and free from acidity. No. 2 was a white wine, vintage of 1847, made from the Schyras grape exclusively; this was a pleasant and agreeable wine, of clear yellow colour and pure flavour, and very palatable; it was much approved, and much surprise was excited by Mr. Lang's description of the great produce from these vines this year, no less than 1800 gallons per acre. No 3 was a red Hermitage, vintage 1848, of which a sample had also been exhibited at the last November meeting; it had the Hermitage flavour, and was considered a good wine, but had not been allowed time to develope its qualities. No. 4 was a red wine, vintage 1848, made exclusively from the red muscatel grape; this sample had been but recently drawn from the cask; it was a thin wine of pleasant but somewhat tart flavour; the general opinion drawn forth by it was that the muscatel was not a desirable wine-grape, although it made excellent brandy. No. 5 was a white wine, vintage 1848, made from the Verdeilho and small Reisling grape; this sample had also been but recently drawn from the cask, but it was nevertheless, a good wine, of fine flavour, and considered to be of great promise. Mr. Lang had also sent a sample of brandy, but the tasting was deferred till the wines were all gone through.

Mr. Carmichael, of Porphyry Point, produced three samples of wine, and a jar of grape-jam; he had also furnished a report, which was read by the Hon. Secretary, and will be found below. No. 1 was a red wine, of the vintage of 1848, made from the Pineau Noir grape exclusively, and which Mr. Carmichael stated was the pure juice of the grape, the wine was beautifully clear, and of a rich colour, rather tart in flavour, but a very good summer wine, and without any acidity. No. 2 was a white wine, vintage 1848, made from Shepherd's Reisling grape, a sample of which had been produced at the November meeting, and was then much admired; the additional six months had added greatly to the flavour and apparent strength of this wine and also to its colour, which was of a rich golden hue; it was highly approved of, and pronounced a very fine wine; to us this appeared one of the best and most palatable wines produced at the meeting. No. 3 was a white wine, vintage 1848, made from Shepherd's Reisling grape mixed with a small portion of the Verdeilho grape; this was a palatable wine, but thinner than No. 2, and inferior to it in colour and flavour, but still bearing a general resemblance to it. Mr. Carmichael's jam was put aside till the wines had been disposed of.

Mr. Windeyer, of Kinross, had been unable to attend the meeting himself, but a box of samples of wine, which he had forwarded for the November meeting, but which had then been delayed too long on the journey, was now produced, and the members present decided that the box should be opened and the wines tasted. It was found that there were samples of three wines in the box. No. 1 was labelled "Black Cluster, 1848." It was a strong and full flavoured wine, pronounced to be quite sound, and of good body. A general opinion was expressed that the Black Cluster grape was one of the most valuable wine grapes in the colony. No. 2 was labelled "Reisling, 1848." This wine was of a pale golden colour, rather thin, but good flavour, and was pronounced a light but good summer wine. No. 3 was labelled "Madeira and White Pineau, 1848." This wine was also of a pale golden colour, and was a strong wine, but not so palatable as the others, having a sharp flavour; it was considered that age would probably greatly improve it. Mr. Windeyer had not forwarded any report on his wines.

Mr. King, of Irrawang, had sent a box of samples, and a report, which was read by the Hon. Secretary, and which will be found below. No. 1 was a red wine, of the vintage of 1846, made from the Black Pineau and Gray Pineau grapes, the former in much the largest proportion; this was a first-rate wine, and was by common consent so pronounced, and it was agreed that this wine would sell in the market as best Burgundy wine if it had a foreign name attached to it, although the colour was scarcely as deep as good Burgundy; to us it seemed a strong, sound, palatable wine, and equal to the best wine that has been produced at any of the meetings. No. 2 was a red wine, and also of the vintage of 1846, and was made entirely from the Black Pineau grape; this wine was of a deeper and richer colour than No. 1, and was pronounced by the connoisseurs present to be a better and fuller Burgundy wine, having the full flavour, colour, and body of the best Burgundy; it had a fine bouquet, but was scarcely so palatable as No. 1 to our taste. On Mr. King's report being read, in which he makes some strong remarks on the prejudice against colonial wines, as evidenced by their being approved of when sold or drank as foreign wines, the members present expressed a full concurrence in his opinion of the quality of colonial wines, and pointed out that the two wines just tasted were strong proofs of the excellence they had attained.

Mr. Hickey, of Osterley, produced three samples of wine, and one of brandy; he had also furnished a report, which was read by the Hon. Secretary, and which will be found below. No. 1 was a hock of the vintage of 1848; this wine resembled the samples of Osterley Hock produced at previous meetings by Mr. Hickey, but appeared to us to be more palatable and of fuller body; it was pronounced a very fine summer wine, and a pleasant wine even in winter; it was of pale colour, but clear, and was altogether a superior wine; Mr. Hickey said he considered it the best wine he had produced. No. 2 was a wine of peculiar light red colour, vintage 1848, described as made from the Burgundy grape, neither husks nor skins being fermented with the juice, which was the cause of its pale colour; the wine had a slight Burgundy flavour, but was not clear, and will probably assume a much higher character with age. No. 3 was a Burgundy, vintage 1849, made purely from the Pineau grape; this sample had been but recently taken from the cask, and being of this year's vintage was only shown from its promising qualities; it had of course but slight flavour, but the Burgundy flavour was perceptible, and the colour was good; it was considered that it promised to be a fine full-bodied wine. The reading of Mr. Hickey's report was then proceeded with, in which he recommends that an endeavour should be made to get the law repealed or modified by which the sale of colonial brandy is prohibited, on the ground that the production and sale of brandy would be the most ready and available means open to the wine-grower to meet his heavy preliminary expenses; Mr. Hickey also urged it as equally desirable as a means of enabling the small settlers to grow the vine as an accessory to their other crops, so as eventually, when the wines of the colony were justly appreciated and sought for, there would be vines in bearing sufficient for a large export of wines from the colony. The members present expressed their concurrence in this view, and a discursive conversation followed the reading of the report.

Mr. Hickey's sample of brandy had been opened while his report was being read, and although only made ten days previously, it proved to be a very fine article, of pale golden colour, and free from the fiery taste which usually marks the colonial brandy; Mr. Hickey said he could obtain about one hundred and eighty gallons of such brandy from an acre of vines.

Mr. Lang's brandy, distilled in 1848, was then tasted; it was of fine colour and flavour, somewhat fiery when pure, but very agreeable when mixed with cold water.

Mr. Carmichael's jam was also opened and tasted, and proved a very superior jam, free from the sharpness which grape jam generally has; the members agreed that the Isabella grape was the best suited for this purpose, and Mr. Carmichael in his report stated that this had been found the best in his household, after various trials.

Mr. Carmichael suggested that the views advanced by Mr. Hickey in his report as to the prohibition of the sale of colonial brandy, as they were generally approved of, should be thrown together by him in the form of a petition, to be sent round for signature.

Mr. Hickey said he would do so with pleasure; he was satisfied that the production of brandy on the Hunter would be far more profitable and certain than the production of wheat, keeping in view the competition of the southern and western districts of the colony, whenever the railroad from Sydney reached them. As to competition in brandy, while they could produce such brandy as that before them, they could shut out foreign brandy from the market.

A standing committee was then appointed for the half-year.

The business of the meeting being over, the members and their guests adjourned to lunch, which was laid out in an adjoining room with great taste, and with a profusion of choice viands.

The following are the reports read at the meeting:—

MR. LANG'S REPORT.

Dunmore Wines.—I. A Red Wine, of the vintage of 1846, and bottled 22nd January, 1848 made from the Black Cluster grape, with about one-fourth of the Red Muscatel mixed with it. This wine was exhibited to the Association at their meeting in May last year.

II. A White Wine, of the vintage of 1847, and bottled in August, 1848, made from the Schyras grape exclusively. This grape with me is a very great bearer, and this year the produce has been at the rate of eighteen hundred gallons to the acre. The average weight of grapes on each vine was about thirty pounds, from vines of the fourth year.

III. Red Hermitage, of the vintage of 1848, and bottled 21st September. This wine was exhibited to the Association at their meeting in November last; it was then only eight months old. It has not had a fair trial, as there were only ten gallons of it made, and it was bottled six months afterwards. This year I have made sixty gallons, and will be better able to test it. I have a high opinion of this vine; it does well with me, although in other places it does not do so well.

IV. A Red Wine, of the vintage of 1848, and made from the Red Muscatel grape exclusively. It is still in cask, and this sample was drawn from it.

V. A White Wine, of the vintage of 1848, and made from the Verdeilho and small Reisling grape. This sample was also drawn from the cask.

VI. A sample of Brandy, made in 1848; the quantity made was fifty gallons.

The vines are planted on the alluvial land on the bank of the Paterson River, five feet apart, with two stakes to each vine; dug with the spade once a year, and gone through with the hoe as often as required to keep the weeds down; they are tied with New Zealand flax. This year, on the whole, the vines have been most productive; there are not more than five acres in bearing, and I have made upwards of four thousand gallons of wine, one hundred and fifty gallons of vinegar, and I expect to make at the least sixty gallons of brandy.

ANDREW LANG.

MR. CARMICHAEL'S REPORT.

Porphyry Wines.—Specimens of Porphyry Wines exhibited at the half-yearly meeting of the Hunter River Vineyard Association, on Wednesday, the 2nd May, 1849.

I. Bottled 24th April, 1849. A Red Wine of the vintage of 1848, made from the *Pineau Noir* exclusively. In making this wine the grapes were crushed in the semicircular swivel machine. After the liquor had been allowed to remain in an open vat for sixty hours from the mean time of crushing, it was decanted into the cask, and remained there untouched for a month. On the 25th of March last year, it was racked and fined, and again racked on the 10th of June. It has remained untouched ever since. The present sample was drawn from the cask last week, for the use of the Association. This wine is the mere juice of the grape, without addition or admixture of any sort.

II. Bottled 22nd November, 1848. A White Wine of the vintage of 1848, made from *Shepherd's Reisling*. A sample of this wine was exhibited at last meeting of the Association; but, although favourably judged of, was of course too new to allow of proper appreciation. A hogshead of this wine was made, containing about ten per cent. of concentrated must. In the course of last winter it was partly mixed with other wines and partly bottled for use. A few bottles only have been reserved for the sake of testing the influence of time in developing its qualities.

III. Bottled March, 1849. A White Wine of the vintage of 1848, resulting from the union of two hogsheads, both made from a mixture of a small proportion of Verdeilho grapes with Shepherd's Reisling crushed together. In the course of maturation one of the hogsheads appearing to be deficient in grape sugar had the deficiency supplied by cane sugar. The necessity for this supplement arose from the unfavourable nature of the weather during the vintage. Continued drizzling showers fell during that period, which had a marked influence on the character of the must, and rendered it advisable to supply saccharine matter, where the leaven was in manifest superabundance during the state of fermentation. The hogsheads were racked together into a pipe in June last year, and a portion of it was bottled for use about six weeks ago, from which the present sample has been taken for the use of the Association.

N.B.—A sample of Grape Jam is also presented to the Association. It was made by Miss M'Clymont in the beginning of February, from the American or Isabella grape. The fruit was gathered after it had begun to colour; and the proportion of fine loaf sugar used was twenty-five per cent., by weight, to the fruit. It may be noted that Miss M'Clymont had, during previous seasons, tried different varieties of the grape in making jam, and has had reason to prefer the Isabella grape, as producing a much more richly flavoured article than any other variety.

I have thought it improper to bring before the Association any specimens of the present year's vintage. Indeed, the whole of my casks of this year's wine are still fermenting, more or less. Even the first made wine of this year, which was in vat in the end of February, continues yet in a state of perceptible fermentation. At the same time, in referring to the vintage now barely completed, it may not be deemed altogether useless to note, for the sake of future information and comparison, such peculiarities of experience as may have marked the bygone season.

This season seems to have been one of singular importance to the attentive vigneron. Whilst some vineyards have produced crops of extraordinary abundance, others have fallen as far short of average fertility; and that under circumstances of relative position, which preclude the assignment of the general influences of temperature or atmospherical condition as causes to account for differences so marked. The causes which led to the uncertain results of last season were, no doubt, chiefly of a local character, and could best be traced by each vigneron on the field of his individual operations. It hence may prove of some importance to the future interests of vine culture in the colony were the members of this Association to consider it their duty to note all such peculiarities as are here alluded to, and, as far as opportunities allow, to endeavour to account for them.

The produce of the vines at Porphyry Point this last vintage has been less than at the rate of 100 gallons of wine per acre—that is, less than what is due to a fourth of their average capability; whilst yet the general state of the weather seemed admirably adapted, in the early part of the season, to the development of the prolific qualities of the vine, and in the latter part of it to the maturation of the vinous properties of the grape. The causes, therefore, of the discrepancy in the produce of the season, it is natural to suppose, were entirely local. In as far as the composition of the soil and the original preparation of the vineyard ground were concerned, no cause of unproductiveness could arise from these sources. The soil is partly alluvial and partly results from the debris of porphyry rock, and the original preparation of the ground (as minutely described in a former paper) was such as to enhance, in a high degree, its natural capabilities for promoting the perfection of the vine. Moreover, the care with which the vineyard had been dressed throughout the year exceeded that bestowed on it during any previous season.

In the early part of the season, ere yet the buds in some of the later varieties of the vine were barely burst, or the embryo bunch well brought into being in those of earlier maturity, a severe thunderstorm swept over the vineyard, when an accompanying hail-storm, which lasted with more or less severity for about forty minutes, broke or wounded almost every germ and shoot in existence. So severe was this hail-storm that the scars from the blast may still everywhere be traced among the matured branches of the vines. It is scarcely to be doubted that this hail-storm destroyed extensively the fruit-bearing germs, and crippled the productive energies of many of the wounded shoots. Again, at the time when the fruit was in blossom, the vines were under the scourge of that green knob-headed caterpillar which is well known to vignerons. During last season this caterpillar seem to prey more extensive on the blossom than on the leaf. In this way so great was the damage done that at one time the entire destruction of the embryo fruit seemed certain. To those two causes, it seems to me, is the deficiency in my last season's vintage mainly owing.

Another cause, which bears directly on the produce of every vineyard, is the mode of pruning practised; and no doubt this in my case had some share in the result, inasmuch as my practice in this matter hitherto has been sheer empiricism, although guided by some degree of reflection, as well as by a knowledge of the most approved methods of pruning practised in the colony, in Europe, and elsewhere. Notwithstanding the practice of many centuries in the culture of the vine, I am not aware that the subject of pruning has yet been made a matter of scientific investigation—although, clearly, upon the due adjustment of the process of pruning to the physiological conditions of the plant must the perfection of vine culture depend. To produce the best wine the perfection of the grape is absolutely necessary, and to perfect the grape under the most favourable circumstances by pruning the vine must be definite and perfect. That there is a perfect mode of pruning the vine cannot be doubted—depending on the physiological conditions of the plant taken in connection with the ascertained atmospherical and terrestrial elements concerned in its growth—and it may perhaps be reserved for the scientific vigneron of Australia to solve this problem aright, for the guidance in future of all vineyard labourers throughout the world. Meanwhile, the only attempt at reducing practice to rule in this matter, that I am acquainted with, is that given by Clement Hoare, and as his book may not be in the hands of all the members, it may not be esteemed unprofitable, when the subject is thus adverted to, to lay before the Association the result of Mr. Hoare's experience.

Mr. Hoare, rightfully considering that the art of pruning ought to be directed to the precise object of producing the greatest quantity of thoroughly matured fruit annually, without checking the growth of the vine or injuring its vital powers, instituted, with that object in view, throughout a period of ten years, between 1826 and 1837, a series of experiments on vine-pruning which enabled him to reduce the process to rule. From these experiments, made upon about forty vines of different sorts, and of various ages, he deduces a "Scale" of the greatest quantity of grapes which any vine can perfectly mature, in proportion to the circumference of its stem, measured just above the ground. From this "Scale," as given by Mr. Hoare's work, the following simple formula, embodying the result of his experiments, is submitted for the use of the Association.

Let w represent, in pounds, the weight of fruit, thoroughly matured, which any given vine may be pruned to produce to the greatest advantage; and g represent, in inches, the girth or circumference of its stem immediately above the ground: then $w = 10g - 25$. This formula may be thus expressed in words:—If the number 25 be subtracted from 10 times the girth expressed in inches, the remaining number will express, in pounds, the weight of fruit which any given vine will be found to bear most advantageously.

In this formula it is taken for granted that no vine ought to be allowed to bear fruit with a girth less than three inches; inasmuch as Mr. Hoare's experiments enabled him to assert that for every pound weight of grapes gathered from a vine before its stem has grown to [illegible], two pounds will be lost during the next five years, independently of the very severe check which is given to its growth by premature bearing. If more grapes be allowed to grow on a vine than the quantity indicated in the formula, we have Mr. Hoare's assurance that they will not be brought to perfect maturity, and will consequently be deficient in flavour for the table, and in richness for wine. On the other hand, though a less quantity be matured than the proportion thus indicated, that the flavour will not thereby be increased, or the richness promoted. The vine will be simply under-cropped.

As a mode of practically applying the above result of his experience, Mr. Hoare found it, in pruning to be a good general rule to leave on each vine at the rate of two fruit-bearing buds for every pound weight of grapes contained in the term w of the formula, which indicates its fruit-bearing powers. On an average, he calculated on a half-a-pound weight as to the product of each fruit-bearing bud; and, although knowing this average to be much to great, in general, yet deems it requisite to leave, in pruning, the above specified proportion of buds, in order to meet contingencies and casualties. Should, however, in any case, a prospective superabundance of weight become apparent, after the setting of the fruit, he recommends the reduction, at that period, of the quantity of grapes to the required weight, as nearly as it can be estimated from the promise of crop then held out. It is proper to note, that Mr. Hoare's experiments were made in 50·40 north latitude. Of course, some modifications of the formula may be found due to the influence of the sun's height in lower latitudes; and, perhaps, at future meetings of the Association, members who may think it worth while to make experiments to that end, may be able to furnish such data as shall verify the value of the formula here given, or lead to its correction or better adaptation to the climate of New South Wales.

After stating that the produce of the year's vintage has been in my case so deficient in quantity, it is but fair that I should be allowed to state, at the same time, that the wine resulting, so far as its progress hitherto demonstrates, promises to be decidedly superior in quality. Were, therefore, an unbiassed and unprejudiced market open for the reception of our wines, I should have grounds for calculating on at least an average return from the superior marketable value of the present vintage. As matters stand at present, however, it is somewhat discouraging to the colonial wine-grower to know that his produce has little chance of favourable appreciation among the wine vendors of Sydney. Prejudice, at present, seems to run high against the consumption of colonial wine; yet have we every reason to hope that the unquestionable excellence of samples such as have been and now are exhibited at the meetings of this Association, will win for them a character which will ultimately command a market, as extensive as the increasingly productive vineyards of the colony can supply. It is well known that luxurious tastes often arise from adventitious circumstances, and when once established as fashionable, possess an epidemic character of most inveterate tenacity. I have heard it stated, for instance, that the wearing of French gloves and French silks among the fashionables of the mother country is so inveterate that the corresponding articles of British manufacture, in order to become saleable with a profit, have to go through the mockery of a feigned importation, and thus to find a ready market under the denomination of French manufactured goods. So, I imagine, must it be, for some time to come, with the disposal of colonial wines. The taste of wine-drinkers for foreign wines is so inveterate that the only chance we will have of success, in the onset of our attempts to introduce our articles into the market, must be in submitting to the "tricks of trade," and being contented to sail, for a while, under false colours.

At the same time, it may not be impossible, by and bye, to introduce our best wines advantageously into the London market; and, no doubt, if our colonial wines, of best character, once get footing among the haut ton of London, it will require the strenuous exertion of all the wine growers in the colony to meet the consequent demand. As a token of this possible state of things in prospect, I have it in my power to lay before the Association the following extract of a letter from a colonial merchant in London, who left Sydney for Europe, on business, in the beginning of last year. The letter is addressed to his agent in Sydney, and is dated "London, 15th October, 1848." The writer thus proceeds:—"I have had several interviews with the respectable house of Messrs. C. H. and G. Enderby, who take a great interest in the advancement of the colony of New South Wales. They are the only parties who would take any trouble with the sale of colonial wine. I submitted a sample of Mr. Carmichael's (the only one I had), and they seemed to think well of it. These gentlemen have much influence about the Court and amongst the higher classes, and assured me that they would exert themselves to introduce the colonial wine there. *I think, therefore, that if the vine-growers,* who have a really good wine, would send through your medium a small cask each of their produce, and you were to ship it to Enderby, it might introduce their article into the market. At first, of course, they must not expect an advance; but Messrs. Enderby say, that as soon as they find that the wine is liked, and can be sold, they will authorise us to make an advance to the growers, to enable them to ship it in large quantities.

"Before, however, any of the wine is shipped, the wine-growers ought to petition Parliament to reduce the duty on Australian wine, and put them on the same footing as the settlers of the Cape, for whose produce a differential duty of 2s. 9d. per gallon only is payable, whereas all other wine pays 5s. 6d.

"The Rev. Henry Carmichael, Porphyry Point, William River, and James King, Esq., of Irrawang, Raymond Terrace, are the most active men of the Hunter River Wine Association, and were you to write a note to them on the subject, they would take up the matter at once." * * * * * *

I need only add, in reference to the suggestion contained in the last paragraph—and I have Mr. King's willing authority for doing so—that we shall gladly lend our aid in framing, with our fellow-members, a petition on the subject of the wine duty, to be transmitted through His Excellency the Governor, for presentation to the home authorities, in the name of the Association.

HENRY CARMICHAEL.

MR. KING'S REPORT.

Red Wine of Irrawang.—Two samples of this wine are presented by the grower to the Hunter River Vineyard Association, at the meeting held at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on the 2nd May, 1849.

1st. The sample with the red label and seal is that of a wine which has before been exhibited to the Association. It is of the vintage of 1846. It may be proper again to mention that it was made from the Black Pineau grape, having about a third of the Gray Pineau variety crushed along with it. This admixture of the Gray Pineau has imparted to the wine the peculiarly fine flavour which it possesses; although the colour is thereby considerably diluted.

At the meeting of the Association held in May, last year, this wine was compared with a sample of Chambertin, and the near resemblance it then bore to that highly prized French wine was gratifying in the extreme. Since that period it will now be perceived that the Irrawang sample has, meanwhile, improved much in quality, even more nearly resembling that Burgundy of high character, having developed more ethereal perfume, lost a little of its grape sugar, and become drier and milder to the taste. No doubt this wine will go on improving for years to come; as is still found to be the case with that sample of Red Wine produced at Irrawang in 1836, which was exhibited, and so much approved of, at the last half-yearly meeting of the Association. The latter wine is now upwards of 13 years of age, and is still perceptibly improving in quality.

2nd. The sample of Red Wine labelled and sealed green, now produced, is also of the vintage of the year 1846, and is made entirely from the Black Pineau grape. This wine also resembles a full-bodied Burgundy. It possesses more body, colour, and astringency, and is more fruity and new to the taste than the former sample; on the whole, a more saleable wine to those who are not connoisseurs. At the same time, it gives out less aroma and ethereal odour, and appears to be a wine that will require longer time to reach maturity. No spirit or other foreign substance has been added to either of these wines. They are purely the juice of the grape, with this peculiarity, however, that the bottles were merely rinsed with brandy before being filled with wine.

There can be no doubt whatever as to the great endurance of our colonial wines, and of their progressive improvement by age, provided they have been properly made at the time of the vintage, and attended to thereafter, in the cellar, with ordinary intelligence.

The samples here produced of Australian wine made at Irrawang are generally admitted to be of superior character. Indeed, the grower has been assured by a gentleman brought up on the continent, in the wine trade, that such wines would realise a high price either in London or Paris; and a merchant, a native of Germany, the purchaser of a quantity in wood of Irrawang wine, also assured the grower, in reference to the price and quality of the wine, that he could export it to the Rhine, and there sell it with a profit. However flattering and encouraging to the colonial wine grower such statements as these may seem, it will scarcely be credited that the wine now under examination are almost unsaleable in Sydney; at least, in any considerable quantity, and that if offered into the market they would not realise a fourth of their value! Even those celebrated wines, "St. Julien" and "Chateau Margaux," in prime condition, have been sold in these colonies at five shillings per case of a dozen bottles—a tolerable test of the estimate in which foreign light wines of the finest quality are also held.

In a little consideration as regards our own wines being almost unsaleable, the reason is obvious. From the inferior quality of the greater proportion of colonial wine offered for sale (an inferiority the result of inexperience in the manufacture of the article), it has consequently got a bad name; and as comparatively few are judges of wine of any kind, the public are mainly influenced in their opinions and purchases by mere report. All colonial wine, therefore, is rejected as bad; when a really good article is offered for sale—such as the samples of Irrawang wine now on the table—none but a few, who are connoisseurs or judges of wine, and consequently not influenced by mere report, will venture to buy it; and when they do so they purchase only in limited quantity, as the purchase in most cases is thus intended for private use. So great is the prejudice against wine grown in the colony,* that few venture to offer it as such to their friends or visitors, or even to place it on their tables at all. On the other hand, there are others who prefer good colonial wine to any other, and who, regardless of prejudice, are proud to have it daily on their tables—even recommending it to their friends, both constitutionally and economically, as they would with zeal and sincerity, and with equal propriety recommend the wearing of colonial wool.

At present the consumption in the colony of the very best light French and German wines, although in-

* That colonial wine is not so bad as prejudice would have it, the following anecdote will show:—At a late dinner party in Sydney, after the wines, both colonial and foreign, had freely circulated, some of the party were taken ill; it was known that some very bad claret had been used, nevertheless the colonial wine was blamed as the cause of the evil. A gentleman in Sydney, a very good judge of wine, who prefers colonial wine to any other, having happened lately to dine where some good colonial wines with others were on the table, partook rather too freely of the superior colonial article. On getting home he appeared to his good lady somewhat "queer," and muttered to her something about colonial wine. Next day Mrs. —— naturally mentioned to a friend how very ill her husband had been made by tasting colonial wine, and the fact acquired some degree of publicity, without the idea having occurred that the *quantity*, not the *quality*, was more likely to have been the cause of the mischief.

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creasing, is yet very limited, and those are the wines which the best of our colonial growths most resemble. It will therefore be the interest of the colonial wine-grower, after supplying the very limited local demand, to convert all his inferior wine into vinegar and brandy; whilst that which is really good must be exported to a foreign market. It is possible, however, to dispose of a limited quantity in Sydney, to be again sold as colonial wine, to mix with and be sold as foreign wine, and to sell again in its original state, either as foreign wine or as light wine merely, without advertising it as either being colonial or foreign.

Of the consumption of colonial wine in the colony, in this way, one or two instances may be mentioned.

A Sydney wine merchant having been supplied with a quantity of Irrawang wine, and having been applied to by a customer for a supply of light Rhenish wine, which he happened not to have on hand, suggested to his customer that he could supply him with Irrawang wine of as good a quality as the wine wanted, and at half the price, and which his friends would not recognise as different from the Rhenish wine wanted, if put into proper bottles; accordingly the appropriate bottles were filled with the wine of Irrawang. The contents were considered by the gentleman's friends as superior Rhenish wine; and it was not till some time afterwards that they were undeceived.

A few days ago, a wine merchant happened to be at Irrawang, and on tasting one of the samples of wine in the cellar, paused for a moment, and said that he recognised the flavour of the sample as similar to a sample of what he considered to be Barsac, which he had purchased from an importer of wines in Sydney at 25s. or 30s. per dozen, bottled in champagne wine bottles; the mode of bottling had struck him as singular, and on his afterwards asking the importer whether the wine purchased were colonial, he had been answered indirectly by the question 'Was the wine not an excellent article?' This was readily admitted. But on learning that the importer in question had been supplied about that time with wine from Irrawang, the wine merchant expressed his conviction that the light wine which he had purchased had been the produce of Irrawang vineyard, as the wine which he then tasted in Irrawang cellar seemed to him to be of exactly the same character and quality. The wine thus purchased as Barsac was sold to the colonial consumers as such; the quality was approved of, and was paid for accordingly, and the merchant, in consequence of discovering the character of the wine at Irrawang, now proposes in future to draw his supplies direct from Irrawang, and to bottle it himself, instead of applying for Barsac from any other quarter.

Numberless other instances might be adduced where good colonial wine has been purchased and used as a foreign article of superior quality.

The wine of last year's vintage, yet all in the cellar, the greater proportion of which is, however, sold, promises well; part of it is even superior to any before produced at Irrawang, of which samples will be exhibited at one of the future meetings of the association. The vintage of this year has here produced only a limited quantity of wine, the blossom of the vines having been destroyed by caterpillars; but from the perfect maturity, at the time of gathering, of the few grapes left on the plants, the peculiar dryness of the weather during summer, and the greater experience now acquired in the making and management of the vineyard product, the quality of the wine will surpass that of any former vintage at Irrawang.

JAMES KING.

MR HICKEY'S REPORT

The samples of the Osterley wines produced at this meeting consist of a Hock of 1848, and a light coloured wine made from the Burgundy grape of the same year.

These wines are all free from the admixture of brandy or boiled wines, and were fermented without the husks of the grapes. In warm weather they exhibit a full body, but are only fit for summer use.

Of this year's vintage I produce only one sample, namely, a Burgundy, made purely from the Pineau grape. This wine, although not as yet fit to be shewn, will, in my opinion, in twelve months, become an excellent wine. Indeed the whole of the wines of the present vintage will prove generally of the best quality and fullest body of any season during the past five years; owing to the almost total absence of rain during the summer. The crop of grapes this year was, with me, above an average, but, in some varieties, there was a total failure, namely, the Muscats, the Sweetwater, and one or two others.

I have this year added to my white wines three per cent. of brandy during their secondary fermentation; and next year I propose to try the addition of boiled wines and brandy in such proportion as the native wines may be deficient in body. I feel persuaded that unless this artificial system is had recourse to in the manner adopted in Xeres, in Spain, and other countries which send forth the finest wines in the world, that we can never compete with foreign importations in our colonial markets; nor do I see how we can expect to meet the English or colonial taste, which has always been accustomed to these artificially manufactured wines, unless by these means. There is at present a strong, although an unjust, prejudice to the wines of this country, which can only in this way be overcome.

I produce a sample of brandy, distilled from wine of the Gouais grape of this vintage. I obtained about 18 per cent. of this proof brandy from the wine; and the Gouais with me yields about 1200 gallons of wine to the acre on the alluvial land. It is a sure and great bearer, and I propose this year to extend its cultivation several acres for the purposes of brandy.

This brandy has been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to the finest foreign brandy, and if it could be sold in the market at 6s. a gallon by the grower, it would yield a nett profit to him of 56l. per acre of vines. The sale of this spirit under the existing law is not permitted, and it is therefore only for domestic use, and for giving body to the wines, that the distillation of it is of any service. I would, however, here take the liberty of bringing this question before the Association—whether it is not of importance to the wine-growers of this colony to petition the legislature to have this severe restriction, so detrimental to this country, removed or modified? I feel satisfied that in order to make this a wine country it must be made a brandy country—that is, there must be something to repay the heavy expense of trenching and laying out vineyards, which the sale of colonial wines has hitherto failed to do. It is of peculiar importance to the district of the Hunter to take up this question, because the growth of the vine, together with the olive, tobacco, and cotton, must eventually become, from the character of its climate and soil, its staple productions. It may require years to witness such a new development of its resources, but it is a mere question of time; and even that may be hastened beyond our expectations by causes which are now in progress—for example, the introduction of railroads from Sydney to the southern and to the western divisions of this country will open an unlimited field for the production of grain with which the Hunter can never compete. The crops of wheat in those parts are threefold those of the Hunter—they are from the climate and seasons certain—and the expense of transit per railroad will be trifling. The production of wheat requires no preliminary expense, and its returns are immediate. I conceive, therefore, that some steps cannot be too early taken to anticipate and counteract such a check as this will offer to the industry of the Hunter.

It is true that the growth of the vine must go over three years at least before a crop can be made to repay the planter any part of his expense; but then in such a soil as the Hunter the profits are immeasurably greater than in wheat; and for an extensive and general cultivation the vines may be cleaned by the plough, and the preparation of the alluvial lands effected by the same means as is now used for maize. A crop of the Gouais grapes on the rich banks of the Hunter would yield from seven to eight tons: suppose the peasantry or little settlers to sell such crops to the proprietors of the lands at a halfpenny a pound, for the purpose of distillation—the restriction on the sale of brandy being removed, and the brandy sold at the price above named—the acre of grapes would be worth to the settler about 30l., and the proprietor or distiller would have nearly an equal profit for his brandy. I think this is a subject worthy of the consideration of this Association.

EDWIN HICKEY.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

WINDSOR.

Publicans' Licenses.—The following is a list of the applicants for Publicans' General Licenses, for the year commencing 1st July, 1849:—Walter Blanchard, George-street; Reuben Bullock, Bridge-street; Thomas Byrne, George-street; Edward Coffey, Thompson's-square; John Cross, Bridge street; James Dorset, George-street; Michael Eugene, Bridge-street; T. A. Fisher, Macquarie-street; George Freeman, Fitzgerald-street; Thomas Freeman, George-street; Mary Hudson, Macquarie-street; Barnet Levy, and J. M. M'Quade, George-street; John Primrose, Catherine-street; John Rafter, Macquarie-street; Richard Ridge, George-street; John Shearing, Court-street; William Windred, George-street; James Cullen, and John Higgerson, Richmond Road; Thomas Eather, Richmond; William Farlow, North Richmond; Daniel Hanisky, and Margaret Seymour, Richmond; John Town, and Daniel Dickens, North Richmond; John Cunningham, junior, William Jasper, and John Ridge, Wilberforce; George Buckeridge, Pitt Town; James Barnett, Windsor Road; William Collis, and John Hannabery, Magrath's Hill.—*Confectioner's License*: James Dorey, Richmond.—Two of the above were absent when their names were called, and will have to make special applications. There were three whose names do not appear on the foregoing list, and whose applications were refused.

Sudden Death and Inquest.—On Friday last, a woodman named William Costigan, died suddenly in the bush, whilst in the act of felling a tree. It appeared that the deceased, on coming home in the morning, in company with another woodman named Cavenagh, was in the enjoyment of his usual good health, and on going three or four miles into the bush, selected a tree, which he commenced immediately to cut down. Cavenagh went a short distance from him to load his cart, but not hearing the sound of the axe, returned to where he had previously left Costigan, and found him leaning against the tree frothing at the mouth, and quite insensible, but still alive. Cavenagh had great difficulty in getting him into the cart, and sat with him supporting his head, the horse following the usual beaten track of the road, but before they reached half way to Windsor, Costigan breathed his last, leaving a wife and two children to mourn his untimely fate. An inquest was held the next day, before Mr. J. Dowe, coroner, and though there was no medical testimony to account for the cause of death, the Jury, returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God." I must here make known a fact, which it is right should have publicity, and may account for this sudden dissolution. Costigan received a kick from a horse about fourteen or fifteen months since, and was attended by Dr. Bell; the injury was very severe, and the bone of the forehead was laid bare to the extent of a couple of inches square; the wound, however, soon healed; but Dr. Bell is of opinion that a portion of the internal table of the skull has become detached, and most likely an abscess on the brain has been the consequence.

Anti-Transportation Petition.—This petition has already received about 500 signatures, and it is the intention of the committee to have it forwarded to his Excellency the Governor as soon as the honorable member for the Cumberland Boroughs returns from some of his stations. There are several other gentlemen besides Mr. Bowman appointed to wait on his Excellency.

Mr. Walker's Library.—I must direct the attention of your Windsor readers to Mr. Walker's advertisement.

GOULBURN.

Goulburn Hospital.

The adjourned annual meeting of the subscribers to the Goulburn Hospital took place this day (May 3) at the Court House.

On the motion of Mr. Chatfield, Captain Hovell was called to the chair, who briefly stated the object of the meeting, and called the Rev. W. Ross, the Secretary, to read the report, which congratulated the subscribers on the successful results to which their contributions have tended, in restoring to health those who had been sick, while others labouring under incurable diseases had had their sufferings relieved. Some had died; but these also had had their last sufferings softened, as far as human means could do so.

The report also referred to the advanced state of the new hospital building, and noticed the increased and superior accommodation for patients.

It also stated that there would be a female ward,—and which was much wanted, on account of the number of deaths in childbed which had occurred in the district on account of the great distance they were, when at home, from medical aid. It was also stated in the report, that £440 had been subscribed for the building, and that the Government gave an equal sum up to £500, and felt confident that money would not be wanting for purposes so humane; and noticed the zeal and energy of the Rev. Mr. Sowerby and the Rev. Mr. Walsh, and Mr. P. Dignam, in procuring subscriptions, and that for their unwearied exertions they deserve the best thanks of the community. It also showed that the number of patients last year was 86; and that the sliding scale of charges adopted last annual meeting, and which had been acted on, had proved highly satisfactory. The report recommended that the previous management of the Hospital should be changed, in so far as providing medicine and the necessary supplies for the maintenance of the patients, and recommended that tenders should be tried for the period of six months, in order to prove whether the affairs of the Hospital cannot be conducted with equal satisfaction and economy; it also proposed that the two medical officers be paid salaries at the rate of £52 each per annum, and that the salary of the superintendent be raised from £50 to £60.

The Rev. W. Sowerby, treasurer, read his statement of accounts, which show that the

	£	s.	d.
Balance of last year was	35	7	5½
Cash received from subscribers	86	2	9
Ditto from Police Office	99	6	9
Ditto from Colonial Treasury	200	0	0
Ditto from patients	125	18	4
Amount due from Government for poundage	48	4	3
In all	594	19	6½
The contra side showed—			
Disbursements to the amount of	£461	9	9
Leaving a balance in hand of	£133	9	9½

The medical report showed that 86 patients had been admitted last year, labouring under various diseases, 56 of which were discharged cases, one was relieved, six were sent to the Benevolent Asylum, one discharged for improper conduct, and that eight remained under treatment; the diseases of fourteen, which had died, were also given, and which showed that many of them were worn out by disease before admission. The districts from which the patients had been received were, Goulburn, 39; Yass, 26; Tumut, 2; Gundagai, 1; Maneroo, 3; Braidwood, 1; Bungendore, 5; Gundaroo, 2; Biggen, 1; Sydney, 1; Queanbeyan, 1; Murray, 1; Gunning, 1; Murrumbidgee, 2.

Before the report was adopted, the Rev. W. Walsh had a word to say in reference to the change proposed in the report. He had no objection to the arrangement by tenders; but there were two ways of doing so,—one was by tendering at so much per person, the other was in the way the Government contracts were tendered, viz., at so much per cwt. for flour, &c. This latter system he thought would never do; neither did he think it would be in accordance with the practice of Sydney, or other places, for the necessary medicine to be tendered for by those deriving an emolument from the institution, and proposed a resolution to that effect, but which was negatived.

Mr. Chatfield rose to propose, "That a sub-committee be appointed out of gentlemen present, to form rules relative to the proposal contained in the report, of calling for supplies by tender, and to call a meeting a month hence for the consideration of said rules."

Mr. F. M'Arthur, on rising to second the proposition, after several remarks, said, that he thought it was understood by all present, that it was at so much per head the tenders would be called for, and not a tender in gross: such would be out of the question, as we have no account of the quantity of any one thing consumed in the hospital. The proposition just made was to obviate a difficulty which presented itself; and it must be evident that a select committee can manage and devise means regarding the calling of tenders much better than a public meeting, now that it has been decided that the management of the institution is to be altered, and that tenders shall be called. And with regard to the medicine, he could not conceive how that part of the contract could be done otherwise than by the medical men of the district.

Here a great deal of general conversation ensued, and when order was obtained,

The Rev. W. Sowerby observed, that he did not rise to propose an amendment, but he was perfectly satisfied with the rules and management of the institution; every rule that stood connected with the hospital was the result of experience and deliberation; and he did not conceive it possible to make any alteration for the better. He had personally, as well as other members of the committee, given much time to the consideration of them, and did not think a second committee was required. The existing committee, he thought, were quite capable of doing everything that would devolve on the sub committee. But it would not be very easy to come to the whole of the rules, as they extended over several years' experience, and all the documents would require to be overlooked to come at them: an abstract had been published, and which contained all the information of interest to the public.

Mr. J. F. Macarthur rose to move that the report be adopted, and in doing so, thought that the plan recommended therein would give the utmost satisfaction. It was well drawn up, and, concerning the change in the management, it fixed on the public a debt of gratitude. He approved of the report, but thought that that part referring to the female ward would have been more acceptable had it stated the principles on which females were to be admitted. [Here some explanation was given of the rules intended to be acted on in reference to this point, and with which Mr. Macarthur expressed himself satisfied.]

Mr. Chatfield seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Chatfield having been informed, in answer to a question put by him respecting how often the committee met, and at what hours, that the period was once every month, and that the hour of meeting was seven in the evening, then proposed, "That the committee should meet once every three months at the hour of twelve o'clock, to give country members an opportunity of attending."

Dr. Gerard approved of the proposition.

Mr. Lord thought that the country gentlemen were indebted to the townspeople for the managing the business of the hospital. Many of them had given much of their time to it to the neglect of their own business.

Mr. Dignam observed, that there was a remark which had fallen from the Rev. W. Sowerby, relative to the rules of the institution, viz., their not being easily come at, or understood, and for that reason he (Mr. D.) would like to have them published in a similar way as those of Parramatta had been. He held a copy of them in his hand, and wished their adoption, as far as was practicable, and also to be published, that the public might know the rules and general mode of management; and thought, as we were about to enter on a new hospital, that it would be as well to look over the regulations, and see whether they could not be so modified as to meet existing circumstances.

Here a great deal of animation was exhibited by several of the speakers, which it is unnecessary to publish; when order was restored,

Dr. Gerard observed that the rules of the institution were printed and in circulation in every store and at every station; some called for an abstract, and some for a whole copy to be published.

Mr. Dignam said, that the rules referred to were those concerning the admission of patients, but he wanted to have all the rules of the hospital published, whether they belonged to the admission of patients or to other matters, and thought that the superintendant was fully qualified to copy them from the records of the institution; he, Mr. D., would do so if necessary; but to meet the views of the meeting as much as possible, he would move "that the present rules be condensed by the managing committee and added to the report adopted, and printed with the same, which was

Seconded by Mr. Collins.

Mr. Newcombe objected to the subscribers laying any such duties on the Managing Committee.

Mr. M'Arthur thought that any member of committee opposed to this should move an amendment to the previous proposition.

The Rev. Mr. Ross said he would offer his services to fulfil the proposition of Mr. Dignam.

Mr. D. H. Thorn proposed "that a committee of three, be chosen from the general body of subscribers, to condense the rules, namely, the Rev. Mr. Ross, Mr. Marks, and Mr. Dignam, and that the same, when condensed, be submitted to the general committee for approval," which resolution was carried.

The Rev. Mr. Walsh rose to propose a resolution, the principle of which he said was acted on in other places (we believe this was the same resolution which was proposed at a former part of the meeting and negatived without a division) "that no person being a member of the Committee of the Goulburn Hospital be now or in future allowed to give tenders for providing or rationing the same; and also that any person receiving pecuniary emolument from the said hospital be not qualified to act as a member of the said committee." Seconded by the Rev. Mr. Sowerby.

Mr. Marks proposed "that this meeting, considering it has no controul over the details of management for the contracting of such articles as may be required for the hospital use, the same lying with the committee, reject the Rev. Mr. Walsh's proposition, and which was seconded by Mr. D. L. Thorn.

[Here the discussion again became rather animated on account of a few words spoken by Mr. Thorn, the Rev Mr. Walsh, calling for an explanation from him; here several gentlemen spoke, and who did not think that the words used by Mr. Thorn could be construed so as to apply to Mr. Walsh personally.

The Rev. Mr. Walsh, in reference to the proposition he had made, said, that if the gentlemen of the committee were to sit of an evening to consider what was necessary for the hospital, and the next day to be tendering for the supplies required, though he did not mean anything derogatory to the gentlemen of the committee, he thought this was open to objection.

The Rev. W. Ross on rising said, he wished some gentlemen, when they spoke would not monopolize all the time, the meeting had already been a considerable time lengthened out by the disorderly manner in which it had been conducted; he gave the Rev. Mr. Walsh every credit for the avowal of his opinion, and believed he was actuated by the best of motives in bringing this proposition before the meeting; he, Mr. Ross, regretted that it had been mooted a second time, it was evident that it was a bone of contention at the first time of its proposal to the meeting; the gist of the remarks that fell from Mr. Walsh, was in fact saying that the gentlemen of the committee would be more intent on serving themselves than seeking to benefit this public institution. The proposition now before the meeting may have been brought forward at this time to cause the committee to resign; if it was not so, its object seemed to him to be to knock the brains out of the proposed change of managing the hospital by tender instead of the old system, which had been so much complained of. He was about to say more, when he was interrupted, and the meeting got into disorder.

Mr. J. F. M'Arthur rose to order, and must confess he was astonished at the irregular proceedings which were allowed to take place at this meeting; he trusted the Chairman would exert himself more to keep order, and not allow any person to address the meeting more than once upon the same question. There were persons present who appeared to consider themselves entitled to interrupt every speaker, and reply to every speech. It was impossible to keep in order if such were allowed. Mr. M'Arthur then said he would take it upon himself to rise to order upon every interruption or irregularity, and he hoped the meeting would support him in his endeavours to maintain order.

Mr. Chatfield addressed the meeting, and appeared to take the same view of the question as the Rev. Mr. Walsh, and concluded by observing, if any fault was in the articles supplied, who was to object? Are the parties tendering not sitting in judgment on their own tenders; it is always supposed that those tendering are to have no sway in the acceptation of the tenders. It is in fact like magistrates sitting on the licensing term, who are not supposed to have any interest in the licenses granted.

Mr. J. M'Arthur rose to propose an amendment, with a view to obviate all difficulties—"That a Sub-Committee be appointed to receive any tenders that may be forwarded to supply the hospital," which was seconded by Mr. George Weakley.

Mr. Newcombe proposed that the last amendment be subject to the original proposition of Mr. Walsh.

Mr. M'Arthur's amendment being put from the chair, there were 12 for, and 4 against it.

The Rev. W. Sowerby opposed the vote of Mr. D. L. Thorn, who voted for Mr. M'Arthur's amendment, as not being qualified, but Mr. Thorn handed in his subscription of a pound, saying it was his intention to have paid the subscription before the meeting commenced.

Mr. M'Arthur rose to propose a vote of thanks to the gentlemen of the committee, to the treasurer, and to the secretary, which was carried by acclamation.

The foregoing is only the substance of what transpired at the meeting.

Election of District Councillors.—On the 1st instant, the Warden of the district, W. P. Faithfull, Esq., pursuant to public notice, called on the electors to nominate members for the District Council, in room of Mr. J. F. M'Arthur and Mr. Murphy, who go out by rotation, and of Mr. John Hillas, deceased. Mr. Craig proposed John Francis M'Arthur, Esq., which was seconded by Mr. John O'Brien. Mr. John O'Brien proposed Mr John Chisholm, seconded by Mr. Lawrence. Mr. D. L. Thorn proposed Mr. Joseph Bull, seconded by Mr. R. Craig, when these gentlemen were declared duly elected. The election took place in one of the apartments of the Court House, and those engaged in it seemed to enjoy the farce, to the astonishment of those assembled for other purposes in the body of the building.

The police business before the Court during the week has not been of any general interest.

WOLLOMBI.

May 8.—The merry month of May has been ushered in under very favourable auspices to the well-being of the inhabitants of this portion of the colony. About four P.M. on the 1st instant large masses of black clouds had collected in the north-west, and soon after thunder at a great distance commenced its pealing sound, and as the electric fluid passed to the eastward, the thunder came nearer, and soon after a slight fall of rain, which increased for a short time to a tropical shower; the rain continued for about an hour and a-half, and then went off until eight o'clock, when it commenced with a violent gale from the westward, and continued until between ten and eleven the same evening. Although the rain that has fallen has had little effect on the hard ground intended for ploughing, those who have their land ready can have their wheat immediately sown, with reasonable prospect of a crop, as the moisture has sunk into the ploughed ground to such a depth as to secure vegetation to the seed. Should frost not set in with severity, stock will now have a better chance of getting through the winter, as the heated state of the earth will give an impetus to vegetation, and Cape barley sown on good ground, well prepared, will be ready for cutting in six weeks, and mixed with straw will afford the means of feeding working horses and oxen in this season of dearth of maize. It may perhaps be of service to some farmers to state, as the result of many years' experience, that steeping seed wheat in water containing a solution of blue stone, is the best preventive against smut.

From the present atmospherical appearance we have reasonable hope of an additional fall of rain; yesterday evening there was a shower, and to-day is damp and chilly with slight rain. Two or three days of continuous rain would be required to thoroughly saturate the earth, and fill the creeks and water-holes.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In my letter of the 27th ultimo, on steam matters, I divided my subject into three heads; the first and second you have had, and I now proceed to pen a few lines on the third, viz.—a word or two on the trade of the various countries that will be thrown open to Australia by the steamers that ere long will be running between this colony and Singapore.

These countries the voyager from Australia will have an opportunity of viewing, as he glides in his rapid steamer over their clear, green, bright, smooth seas, studded with emeralds, where the leaf is always green! where neither the surly blasts of chill November, the cold damp south-west winds of December, nor the piercing easterly gales of January and February, ever venture their presence; where summer reigns supreme, and where the eye of the botanist never wearies amongst the profuse gifts of nature; where, in short, all "but the spirit of man, is divine."

Singapore being the steamer's terminus, I shall commence by a few remarks on it: its inhabitants, and trade. Being within a degree and a half of the equator, the climate of Singapore is always hot; healthy, however, and not too warm for those who like me, love the land of sunshine. Here the traveller from Australia will have an opportunity of seeing in all their varied and picturesque costumes the native of China, Cochin China, Siam, the Malay Peninsula, every island of the Indian Archipelago, the Hindoo from Bengal, the Moor from Coromandel and Malabar, the Parsee from Bombay, the Arminian, the swarthy Arab from the shores of the Red Sea, and the Nubian from the wilds of his native home. Amongst all these we must not omit the Sepoy soldier from Madras, a diminutive soldier, it is true, but full of valour, and fully aware of the importance of the honourable post he occupies. This whole forms a picture seldom equalled, and never surpassed. To the stranger, who witnesses the moving and varied panorama for the first time, the effect is and ever must be very striking; exciting his wonder and astonishment, drawing from him oft-repeated exclamations of surprise as to their origin, and perfectly quiet and orderly demeanour under the protection of old England's flag. Here, too, the traveller may cool his parched throat after his hot walk amongst the wonders I have named, with the finest fruits of the tropics—he may try the gigantic doorian, the incomparable mangristan, the luscious mangoe, the *sweet sour* doocoo, the gratefully cool plantain, the refreshing cocoanut, green from the tree, the only state in which its sweet water is fit to drink; the very best of oranges and pumaloes; the most perfect pineapples at a penny each, and a whole host of other refreshing fruits. Amongst the plantations the curious may view the nutmeg, clove, coffee, and cocoanut trees; the sugar plant and cotton bush; and witness, perhaps for the first time in his life, the flower, half ripe and ripe fruit, all on one tree. He will also find the Chinese temple worthy of a visit; and should he be an admirer of Mahomet, he will here find an opportunity of witnessing his worshippers going through their silent and solemn genuflections, wherever they happen to be when the sun goes down. At Singapore a plant, called "hospitality" flourishes in pristine vigour; and if the mercantile men there do not make the Australian's sojourn amongst them an agreeable one, their habits have much changed since I was one of their number.

At Singapore the Sydney merchant may lay in stores of the produce of nearly the whole civilized, and much of the uncivilized part of the world. Should he require tea from China, sugar from Manila, Siam, or Java, rice from almost everywhere, coffee from Macassar, pepper from Sumatra or Borneo, flour from New York, pearl sago manufactured on the spot, spices of all descriptions grown on the pretty hills among which he has just been an admiring wanderer; these, and more than these, are there at his service, frequently at a less price than they could be procured where they came from, and in unlimited quantities. Here too, in a time like the present, he could replenish his stocks of nearly every production of the looms of Manchester, at a very trifling advance on the prices of that busy place. In short, Singapore is the very centre of that part of the world, and is capable of supplying nearly every want of New South Wales. At Singapore likewise, if things go straight at Labuan and on the north-west coast of Borneo, the steamers will be able to procure a regular and cheap supply of the best coals, my friend Mr. Henry Ulin, having set on foot the Indian Archipelago Company, under royal charter, for the express purpose of nursing commercial connexions with Borneo, and working its inexhaustible coal fields, now lying useless, the natives burning nothing but wood, of which their jungles furnish an unlimited supply. Here too, the lady portion of travellers from Australia may increase their stock of silks and satins at moderate prices, and of *knick-knackery* for half nothing; most beautiful specimens of white, red, and black coral, with all sorts of things made from the recently discovered substance called gutta percha; basons, pails, &c., made of it will never break (they must not, however, put hot water in them,) should the bairns throw them down a flight of stairs or over a brick wall;—it will not do for me to put the ladies in the way of spending too much money however.

Batavia being a half-way house for the Australian steamers, renders a few lines on Java necessary.

Java, on which island I have lived several years, is, in my humble opinion, the very queen of isles, by far the brightest jewel in the crown of Holland, and a very "gem of the sea."

Abounding in wealth, teeming with life both animate and inanimate, well peopled with a very orderly and highly intelligent population, under general and high cultivation; its almost boundless plains yielding with very little labour two crops of rice per annum to the husbandman; its mountain sides, to the height of four thousand feet, clothed with the most luxuriant coffee plantations, while their summits bear forests of the largest trees. Sugar plantations are also in numbers on the principal rivers, and yield 50,000 tons per annum for exportation, after supplying enough for domestic consumption. I know no place where a party having a month to spare *en route* to England, could pass it so pleasantly as in a ramble amongst the mountains of Java. Facilities for travelling exist all over the island; and it is impossible to exaggerate in describing the splendid scenery of both mountain and plain that everywhere meets the view. Soon after leaving Batavia the climate becomes sensibly cooler; boat cloaks come into play; and the appetite, sharpened by the mountain air, becomes keen enough to make the landlord of the road-side inn fancy his chance of profit by your custom will be but a poor one.

Batavia, the capital of the island, though it cannot boast the variety in population that Singapore does, is a very fine town; the suburban residences of its merchants, in particular, form very pretty neighbourhoods, where John Dutchman unquestionably enjoys himself to his heart's content. The necessaries, and most of the luxuries of life, are both plentiful and cheap, while the hardy ponies of the island are easily kept, and render locomotion comfortable as well as economical. Java used to be looked upon as the grave of Europeans, but I know no finer climate: certainly the town of Batavia at night is no desirable place to sleep in, but then no one ever does sleep there; all retire to the suburbs, some three or four miles off, about five o'clock, and there the climate is unexceptionable, while amongst the hills it is delightful. So much for the beauties and comforts of Java, about which I could write volumes and never tire. For the merchant this fine island yeilds, in round numbers, 50,000 tons coffee, 50,000 tons sugar, 50,000 tons rice per annum, all of very excellent quality, the shipping of which generally makes the three principal harbours of Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya, the scenes of much bustle and animation. Sourabaya, by-the-bye, is of some importance to the copper mines of this country, having considerable manufactures of copper and brass ware. Here they cast brass guns for the Dutch government, and make various sorts of domestic utensils of the same materials; it may be worth the while of Belubula or Bathurst, through their secretaries, to institute inquiries as to the extent of the demand here for copper.

When writing of the Malay islands, my pen invariably runs away with me, but I must not occupy too much of your space at one time, and will take another opportunity of sending you a few lines on the other countries our steamers *will draw near to Sydney.*

Yours obediently,
G. F. DAVIDSON.

Sydney, 7th May, 1849.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—As the time approaches for the assembling of the Legislative Council, the various matters likely to be brought before it, become subjects of general conversation, and perhaps the consideration of an extensive and liberal system of Education, engrosses more of anxious paternal thought than any subject likely to be submitted to it.

The general report, that the proprietary of the Sydney College are about to surrender that building to the Government, under certain conditions, awakens the hope that those conditions may be such, as to ensure the youths of the colony, the means of availing themselves of a more extended course of education, and more adapted to the requirements of the rising generation, than has hitherto been held out to their attainment. The subject of education is an *ad captandum* subject. Every man speaks of the necessity for it. No two men agree as to the course of it. All men agree that the Government should supply the means, but no man proposes it should be a Government system. What is then to be done? I think to propose a plan, and invite public discussion through the medium of your journal on it.

Presuming, then, that the buildings, grounds, &c., &c., of the Sydney College be surrendered to the Government, on the proviso than an extensive and most liberal system of education be placed within the means of the colonists, on a comprehensive and facile scale, I submit an outline of a system adapted to the present state of the colony and capable of being extended as circumstances may require.

I propose the founding an *University*—to be called the *University of Australia*, with a board or senate of members, and a secretary, who should likewise be a member of the board, all, except the secretary, to be unpaid members.

That this board or senate should, with the sanction of the Governor, have power to appoint such professors from time to time as they may deem meet, to enact rules, regulations, and by-laws, for the due government of the University, and all and every one connected with it.

That the nomination of the members of the senate should be with the Governor for the time being. That his Excellency should be ex-officio visitor with the Chief Justice for the time being as his assessor.

That the Speaker of the House of Representatives should always be an *ex officio* member of the Senate. That two members should be selected from amongst the barristers of ten years' standing. Two physicians of the same standing from the date of their Doctor's degree—and the other members from the community at large.

That the *curriculum* of education should be modified from the courses pursued at Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin; but not in the aggregate less than any one of those pursued in each of them.

That the senate should have the power to confer, after public examination by examiners appointed by themselves, the degree of M.B., or M.D., or B.L.L., or D.L.L., or B.S.S., or D.S.S.

That the Legal and Medical Schools should form branches of, and be connected with, this University.

That all the expenses attendant on the University course of instruction, be defrayed by grants from the Legislature. Except a quarterly payment by each inscribed pupil or student of £5—which shall entitle him to the full course of instruction he may select on entering.

That of the £20 per annum so paid by the student, £10 shall be set apart to form a fund to provide an exhibition to the best answerer, at the end of each particular course of instruction, be it legal or medical, to proceed to Europe with an allowance of £100 per annum for three years, with the *title of Australian Medalist*. To these several points I invite discussion.

AMICUS AUSTRALIÆ.

[Our correspondent is in too great a hurry; let us see a good College established, and then think about an University. The Australian College was a failure; the Sydney College is admitted to have failed; St. James's Lyndhurst, is with difficulty struggling into existence, and yet our friend talks of creating an university and conferring degrees. We must confess that we have doubts as to the policy of permitting the government to interfere with advanced education, and the proposal to incur a large public expenditure for it, appears still more objectionable.—Eds.]

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In answer to your correspondent whose letter is dated Yass, 3rd instant, I take leave to reply to the queries put forth by him in your issue of this day.

When a case in a Court of Requests, in a county district, is postponed for hearing, in consequence of the non-attendance of a second magistrate, the Registrar is not justified in exacting fees for fresh summons and subpœnas; but notices to each of the contending parties should be issued, under the hand of the Registrar, apprising them of such postponement.

I believe the Registrar is justified in withholding the perusal of any document having reference to a suit about to be tried in the Court of Requests until the day of hearing, when the Justices presiding in the case should be the first to receive such document from the hands of the Registrar, who may afterwards show it to the party in the suit desirous of examining it.

The Rules of Practice of every Court wherein cases under the Small Debts' Act are adjudicated (which rules are first approved of by the Attorney-General), should be posted up in the Court House for the information of the public.

I would recommend your correspondent to resist the payment of fees a second time in the same case, under the circumstances named by him. At the same time, on the other hand, I would remind him that the Registrar is justified in demanding fresh fees in every case in which a plaintiff absents himself when it is called on; when, as a matter of justice and equity, the defendant is entitled to a fresh summons, and also his reasonable travelling expenses, if he attend at the calling on of the case, and the plaintiff fail in attendance, agreeably to the wording of the Act.

I have the honour, &c.,
An ex-Registrar of a Court of Requests in a Country District.

Sydney, April 28.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

NEWS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND THE ARCTIC VOYAGERS.

(From the Athenæum.)

A letter, just received by the Admiralty from Chief Factor Macpherson, dated March 1, 1848, says:—"There is a report from Peel's River that the Esquimaux saw two large boats (query, ships?) to the east of the Mackenzie River, full of white men; and they (the Esquimaux) showed knives, files, &c., to the Peel's River Indians, which they had received from these white men. Could these have been Franklin or Rae?"

Mr. Hargrave, of York Factory, to whom Mr. Macpherson's letter is addressed, says, in communicating this intelligence to the Admiralty:—"It could not have been Rae in his last expedition, as his boats did not go beyond Committee Bay." Mr. Hargrave adds, that "But little credence can be given to Esquimaux reports."

We do not see, however, any good reason for rejecting a rumour so welcome, and we gladly give it publicity. Presuming that the boats or ships seen were those of Franklin's expedition, their position, even east of the Mackenzie, is good as regards success—and better still as regards safety, since they must have been very near the coast. It has been ascertained that open water exists, during the summer season, from the Mackenzie River to Behring's Straits; and we therefore dare venture to hope that the expedition may have effected the long-desired North-West passage this summer, and that the gallant party may be even at this moment approaching our shores. The anxiety respecting the lost party had grown finally to be very great—and the public will cling eagerly to the hope so suddenly presented. A very short time must test the value of the rumour.

We have, at the last moment, received a confirmation of the above tidings from a well-known correspondent. "I have just received," he says, "intelligence from Hudson's Bay, similar to that you have communicated to the morning papers of to-day, of a party of white men being reported by the Indians of Peel's River as having been seen or heard of east of Mackenzie's River." Our correspondent also expresses doubts as to any dependence that can be placed on the rumour—and his fears that it may be found "nothing more than one of these innumerable idle tales which originate rather in the good wishes of the poor creatures who report them than in fact. If the report, however, proves correct," he argues, "there is every reason to believe that the expedition is out of danger, and may shortly be heard of. Even as early as the month of July, the sea, as far as the eye can reach, is entirely free from ice off the mouth of Mackenzie's River; so that the ships, after reaching this limit, will have no further obstruction to contend with. If they have been wrecked, as is possible from the mention of 'the two boats full of white people,' the survivors will find at Peel's River the best provisioned establishment north of Athabasca Lake; where, if anywhere, they may, with prudent management, be able to cope with that terrible enemy in those northern regions—starvation. The district in the vicinity of the Peel is, so to speak, as yet a virgin country, abounding in favourable seasons with moose and rein-deer; while the river itself is, during the summer months at least, well stocked with fish. I may mention that there is no impediment in the navigation of the Peel, as far as the Hudson's Bay Company's establishment. A ship of a thousand tons might sail from the Arctic Sea without meeting a single obstruction in the way of rapids or falls."

ANNUS MIRABILIS.

(From the Examiner, December 30.)

Eighteen hundred and forty-eight is a year that few of its contemporaries will be disposed to praise; unless those, perhaps, who derive pleasure from political events as from an exciting spectacle. And even here, too, there is a drawback; for as the idle are generally the well-endowed, or at least the sufficiently endowed, the funds of such unproductive classes have been too much affected and rendered too precarious by the events of 1848 not to have far more alarmed than amused the *désœuvrés*, or idle of our social state. As to the upper classes of every grade upon the continent, from the wearer of a crown to the bearer of a crest, never were they put in such a panic. Nor have the poor more reason to be contented. Even where they did get possession of uncontrolled power, they made such a very foolish use of it, in not entrusting it to the middle and enlightened class to manage it for them, that their reign has ended by their being crushed into the mire of Vienna and Paris, and into as profound a depth of contempt at Berlin. The middle and industrious class of people have least suffered. The ant is busy on its hill again, unmindful of the earthquake that so lately made it vibrate. The prince may not in a day re-erect the fallen columns of his palace; but the plough, the mill, the smithy, and the shuttle, are at work as if nought had happened. Great nations, however, must be supposed to have at least some moments of reflection, and the present moment is the natural one for such a retrospect. What can France say on the 1st January, 1849, looking back to its anniversary on 1848? It can merely say that it has made a political *sobresaut*, and finds its footsteps fixed pretty much as they were before. There is indeed a different personage elected as chief upon its shoulders, but he has a very similar set of ministers, with a budget of no less weight, an army of no less expenditure, and with a chamber of representatives more numerous and more noisy, but possessed of not more influence in the country than the chamber of 1847. If we take our flight to the Vatican, there we find, or can no longer find, in the scarlet lady, the *causa teterrima* of revolution. Metternich lays all the blame of the year's hubbub upon the pope, and poor Pio Nono seems as penitent as Metternich himself. The Romans are again trying their hand at that old experiment, in which they alone succeeded—a popular government that would prosper and conquer. But with a population of priests, wax-light makers, and sonneteers, of idol and incense burners, one may in vain look for the indomitable hardihood of the days of Romulus. If we cross the Alps again, we find a more wonderful restoration of the old state of things after, and in despite of the most wondrous revolutions in all the countries of Germany. The history of 1848, then, has been that of the flux and reflux of one gigantic wave. The flux swept everything before it—kings, courts, armies, and constitutions. But these baubles floated, and the reflux, in a few months' time, has swept them back with a no less vehement convulsion, into their own old places. To be sure, the foundations of these things must have been shaken, and there may be doubts of their ever being set straight again. But, for the time, Francis Joseph seems to stand as firm as any one of his leaden ancestors; whilst Frederick William lifts himself as stiff and erect as any statue of the pigtailed and belted Fredericks that adorn the royal baby-houses and gardens of Potsdam. The most dangerous and deeply mortified victims of 1848 are certainly the Germans. But the Germans wanted a revolution, had a right to a revolution, and will in all probability not submit to be cheated out of it. If we look upon the new year's reflections of the Parisians with curiosity, and upon those of the Italians with compassion, we look upon the brooding brow of the German with feelings of hope, of terror, and respect. He is of our kin, that man. We wish him free, and we do not believe that he will remain the only Pariah of Europe, excluded from liberty and civilization.

Nation of Travellers.—The number of passengers, according to the return recently published, who have travelled by railway during the half-year ending on the 30th of June last, amounting to 26,330,492—which is just about the population of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and some idea may be formed of the tide of human beings who have passed over the country, as Mr. Locke says, "by means of two parallel pieces of iron," when we reflect that the official number actually represent the transmission of every man, woman, and child, in the United Kingdom, a certain distance within the short period of six months, at a speed previously unattainable and with a reduction of danger, considering the mass of human beings thus transferred, almost infinitesimal. The number of accidents figure at 189; 90 resulted in death, 99 in injuries more or less severe. Of passengers, six were killed and 60 hurt from no fault of their own—a wonderful small proportion when we consider the enormous aggregate who now use this mode of locomotion; the remainder of the casualties is made up from accidents to railway servants, labourers on the lines in construction, and persons who have taken this novel mode of committing suicide—who, in fact, have as much to do with the safety of railway travelling as a man blowing out his brains has to do with the safety of fire-arms. We boldly assert that the statement from which our figures are taken is a wonderful evidence of the comparative safety with which one million of people shift from town to town, and from village to village, every week—or, to bring the numbers to lower denominations, a host of 144,000 souls is daily on the move.—*Railway Chronicle.*

The Cockney and the Squire.—These gregarious habits had no small share in forming the character of the Londoner of that age. He was indeed a different being from the rustic Englishman. There was not then the intercourse which now exists between the two classes. Only very great men were in the habit of dividing the year between town and country. Few esquires came to the capital thrice in their lives. Nor was it yet the practice of all citizens in easy circumstances to breathe the fresh air of the fields and woods during some weeks of every summer. A Cockney in a rural village was stared at as much as if he had intruded into a kraal of Hottentots. On the other hand, when the lord of a Lincolnshire or Shropshire manor appeared in Fleet-street, he was as easily distinguished from the resident population as a Turk or a Lascar. His dress, his gait, his accent, the manner in which he stared at the shops, stumbled into the gutters, ran against the porters, and stood under the water-spouts, marked him out as an excellent subject for the operations of swindlers and banterers. Bullies jostled him into the kennel. Hackney coachmen splashed him from head to foot. Thieves explored with perfect security the huge pockets of his horseman's coat, while he stood entranced by the splendour of the Lord Mayor's show. Money-droppers, sore from the cart's tail, introduced themselves to him, and appeared to him the most honest friendly gentlemen that he had ever seen. Painted women, the refuse of Lewkner Lane and Whetstone Park, passed themselves on him for countesses and maids of honour. If he asked his way to St. James's, his informants sent him to Mile-end. If he went into a shop, he was instantly discerned to be a fit purchaser of everything that nobody else would buy—of second-hand embroidery, copper rings, and watches that would not go. If he rambled into any fashionable coffeehouse, he became a mark for the insolent derision of fops and the grave waggery of Templars. Enraged and mortified, he soon returned to his mansion; and there, in the homage of his tenants and the conversation of his boon companions, found consolation for the vexations and humiliations which he had undergone. There he once more felt himself a great man; and he saw nothing above him, except when at the assizes he took his seat on the bench near the Judge, or when at the muster of the militia he saluted the Lord-Lieutenant.

The Creosote Meat Safe.—Creosote, so named from its great antiseptic power, which exceeds, perhaps, that of any other substance, has been long employed to preserve animal matters from decay. The only two ways in which creosote is usually applied for this purpose, consist either in exposing meat which we wish to preserve to the smoke of the burning wood, of which creosote is the effective constituent, or else in immersing it for a short time in water containing a few drops of creosote. Articles of food prepared by either of these methods may, as is well known, be kept for a long time without spoiling; but both these modes of using the creosote are attended with the inconvenience that the food necessarily acquires the taste and smell peculiar to smoked meat, which is by no means agreeable to every one. By the method now proposed, this inconvenience is entirely avoided. During the summer of 1842, which was unusually hot, in common with most persons I experienced considerable difficulty in preserving fresh meat even for a few days. It struck me at length, however, that perhaps the vapours of creosote might be found useful for this purpose, and the method adopted was the following very simple one:—I placed a small plate containing a little creosote immediately under each piece of meat as it hung suspended in the larder, and covered both over with a cloth. The creosote soon gave off vapours which formed an antiseptic atmosphere around the meat, and kept it quite fresh for three or four days longer than it would otherwise have been. If the plate is gently heated before the creosote is put into it, the vapours rise more quickly, and if the additional precaution is also taken of suspending the meat in a wooden box or earthen jar which can be closed with a lid, the beneficial effect is still more discernible. I have tried this process during the greater part of last summer with invariable success, and a butcher, who also tried it on a larger scale in his stall, was equally convinced of its efficacy. The meat, when cooked, has not the slightest smell or taste of creosote. There is also another advantage attending the use of the creosote. Its smell is so disagreeable to flies that it effectually frees a larder from the presence of those noxious insects. The same quantity of creosote may be used for several weeks, but on being long exposed to the air it loses most of its smell, and is partly changed into a species of resin.—*Dr. Stenhouse.*

The Banana.—This far-famed production of the tropics, the fruit of the plantain tree, hitherto considered extremely delicate as to be incapable of a long sea carriage without spoiling, has at length been successfully experimented on in this respect, and may now be fairly considered as among the foreign fruit imports to this country. Two large chests containing several hundred weight, in twelve handsome bunches, and in excellent condition, have been exposed in a shop of Messrs. Maclean, in Prince's-street. This is the first time that the inhabitants of our northern metropolis have had the opportunity of seeing and tasting this luxury of more favoured climates; as on former occasions, bananas procurable in this country were produced at great cost only by horticultural skill, and were the result of years of careful tending of the plantain in glass-houses, constructed especially for the purpose, and which, after all, only occasionally produced any fruit. Those to which we refer were grown in Madeira, where, perhaps, the climate and soil are more suited to bring them to maturity than any other. To this, and the frequent and speedy communications now established between Funchal and our own ports, may be attributed the successful importation of this luscious fruit.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

Causes of Disease.—Before a disease can be produced, it is necessary to have—first, an exciting cause, such as exposure, miasm, or contagion; and second, a body in an apt or predisposed state to receive the impression of the exciting cause, and this aptness may be produced, among other predisposing causes, by bad and low living, or too high living. But of the two specified predisposing causes, it has been found that poor living induces a condition of body much more favourable to receive the poison of malaria and contagion than the opposite state; nay, to such an extent does it do so, as in appearances to swamp the exciting causes, and give rise to the idea that poverty and wretchedness alone will induce endemic fever. I cannot think so, or else we would often in cases of shipwreck and long voyages have those exposed to such a fate, when extreme want has been for a length of time pressing on them, and death in the shape of starvation staring them in the face. I say in such cases, if poverty alone could create fever, then we ought to have it developed to a frightful extent; but such is not the case. No, instead of going the full length of Dr. Alison's views, I would stop short with this conviction, that poverty and wretchedness predispose the body to receive the impression of the smallest taint of contagion and miasm.—*Journal of the Indian Archipelago.*

Style.—Take this, reader, for a general rule, that the readiest and plainest style is the most forcible (if the head be but properly stored); and that in all ordinary cases the word that first presents itself is the best; even as in all matters of right and wrong, the first feeling is that which the heart owns, and the conscience ratifies.—*Southey's "Doctor."*

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THE NEW HOME!

A RHYME FOR THE MILLION.

By the Author of "Proverbial Philosophy," &c.

Pent in wynds and closes narrow,
Breathing pestilential air,
Crush'd beneath oppression's harrow,
Faint with famine, bow'd with care,—
Gaunt afflictions sons and daughters!
Why so slow to hear the call
Which The Voice upon the waters
Preaches solemnly to all?

Hark! old Ocean's tongue of thunder
Hoarsely calling bids you speed
To the shores he held asunder
Only for the time of need;
Now, upon his friendly surges
Ever ever roaring Come,
All the sons of hope he urges
To a new, a richer Home!

England and her seagirt sisters
Pine for want in seeming wealth;
Though the gaudy surface glisters,
This is not the hue of health;
O! the honest labour trying
Vainly here to earn its bread,—
O! the willing workers dying,
Unemploy'd, untaught, unfed!

Thousand sights that melt to pity,—
Move to fear, or—tempt to scorn!
Wretched swarms of field and city,
Wherefore are these paupers born!—
Shall I tell you, heirs of pleasure?
Shall I teach you, sons of pain?
Unto both, each in his measure,
Stir I now this earnest strain.

Lo! to every human creature
Born upon this bounteous earth,
Speaks the GOD of grace and nature,
Speaks for plenty or for dearth,
Till the ground; if not thou starvest;
Fear shall drive to duteous toil;
Till the ground; a golden harvest
Then shall wave on every soil!

And behold! the KING All-glorious
Unto Britain tythes the world,—
Everywhere her crown victorious,
Everywhere her cross unfurl'd!
GOD hath given her distant regions,
Broad and rich; and store of ships;
GOD hath added homeborn legions
Steep'd in trouble to the lips!

Join then in one holy tether
Those whom Man hath put aside,
Those whom GOD would link together,
Earth and Labour well applied:
Oh! thou vast and wealthy nation,
Wing thy fleets to every place,
Fertilising all Creation
With the Anglo-Saxon race.

England's frank and sturdy bearing,
Scotland's judgment, true and tried,
Erin's energetic daring,
And the Welshman's honest pride,—
Send these forth, and tame the savage,
Sow his realm with British homes,
Where till now wild monsters ravage,
Or the wilder Bushman roams!

Lo!, as erst in Magna Græcia,
Nobles, sages, join the ranks;
And for vacant Austral-Asia
Leave for good these swarming banks;
Not as Exiled,—but with honour!
Told in tale, and sung in song,—
With the Queen—GOD'S blessing on her!
Speeding this good work along!

Then the wilderness shall blossom,
And the desert, as the rose,
While *dear Earth's maternal* bosom
With abundance overflows;
Then shall Britain gladly number
Crowds of children, now her dread,
That her onward march incumber
With the living and—the dead!

Aye! for bitter is the contest
As a struggle, life for life,
Where the little meal thou wantest
Was for little ones and wife,—
Where, they slowly pine and perish
That the father may be strong,
Some taskmaster's wealth to cherish
By his labour, right or wrong.

Haste, then, all ye better natures,
Help in what must bless the world!
See, those cellar-crowded creatures
To despair's own dungeon hurl'd,—
Send—or lead them o'er the waters
To the genial shores, that give
Britain's sacred sons and daughters
Man's great privilege—to Live.

There,—for grudged and scanty wages,
Grinding rent and parish tax,—
In the wood, unheard for ages,
Rings the cheerful freeman's axe;
Whilst in yonder cosy clearing,
Home, sweet Home rejoices life,
Full of thoughts and things endearing,
Merry babes and rosy wife!

There,—instead of festering alleys,
Noisome dirt, and gnawing dearth,—
Sunny hills and smiling valleys
Wait to yield the wealth of Earth!
All she asks is—human labour,
Healthy in the open air;
All she gives is—every neighbour
Wealthy, hale, and happy There!

MARTIN F. TUPPER.

A MONSTER UNVEILED.

(From Chambers' Journal.)

"Poor thing! I do feel for her. Though she is a person I never saw, yet here seems a case of such oppression on the one hand, and such patient suffering on the other, that one cannot but"—

"Oh I daresay you'll see her in the morning for she often steals out then, when the wretch, I suppose, is in bed."

"But what could have induced a girl to tie herself to such a man?"

"Well, I don't know: the old story, I suppose—false appearances; for no girl in her senses could have married a man with his habits, if she had known of them beforehand. There is sometimes a kind of infatuation about women, I allow, which seems to blind them to the real character of the man they are in love with; but in this case I don't think she could have known how he conducted himself, or she certainly would have paused in time. Oh the wretch, I have no patience with him."

This little dialogue took place in one of those neat, bright, clean-windowed, gauzy-curtained houses, which form so many pretty districts within a walking distance of the mighty heart of the great metropolis, and between two ladies, the one the mistress of the said nice-looking cottage villa, and the other her guest, a country matron who had just arrived on a visit to her town friend; and the object of the commiseration of both was the occupant of a larger and handsomer villa exactly opposite, but apparently the abode of great wretchedness.

The following morning Mrs. Braybrooke and her guest, Mrs. Clayton, were at the window of the parlour, which commanded a full view of the dwelling of the unhappy Mrs. Williams, when the door quietly opened and was as quietly closed again by the lady herself.

"There she is, poor soul," cried Mrs. Braybrooke: "only look how carefully and noiselessly she draws the gate after her. She seems always afraid that the slightest noise she may make even in the street may wake the fellow, who is now, I dare say, sleeping off the effect of last night's dissipation."

Mrs. Clayton, with all the genial warmth of a truly womanly heart, looked over, and followed with her eyes as far as the street allowed this quiet-looking, broken-spirited wife, investing the whole figure, from the neatly-trimmed straw-bonnet to the tips of the bright little boots, with a most intense and mysterious sympathy; then fixing her anxious interested gaze on the opposite house, she said, 'And how do they live? How do people under such circumstances pass the day? It is a thing I cannot comprehend; for were Clayton to act in such a way, I am sure I couldn't endure it a week."

"It does seem scarcely intelligible," answered Mrs. Braybrooke; "but I'll tell you how they appear to do. She gets up and has her breakfast by herself—for without any wish to pry, we can see straight through their house from front to back. About this time she often comes out, I suppose, to pay a visit or two in the neighbourhood, or perhaps to call on her tradespeople; and you will see her by and by return, looking up, as she approaches, at the bedroom window! and if the blind be drawn up, she rushes in, thinking, I dare say, to herself, "How angry he will be if he comes down and finds that I am not there to give him his breakfast!" Sometimes he has his breakfast at twelve—at one—at two; and I have seen him sitting down to it when she was having her dinner."

"And when does he have his dinner?"

"Oh, his dinner; I dare say that is a different sort of thing from hers—poor woman! He dines, I suppose, at a club, or with his boon companions, or anywhere, in fact, but at home."

"And when does he come home then generally?"

"At all hours. We hear him open the little gate with his key at three, four, and five in the morning. Indeed our milkman told Susan that he has seen him sneaking in, pale, haggard, and worn out with his horrid vigils, at the hour decent people are seated at breakfast."

"I wonder if she waits up for him?"

"Oh no, for we see the light of her solitary candle in her room always as we are going to bed; and you may be sure my heart bleeds for her—poor solitary thing! I don't know, indeed, that I was ever so interested about any stranger as I am about this young creature."

"Dear, dear! it is terrible!" sighed the sympathising Mrs. Clayton. "But does any one visit them? Have they friends do you think?"

"I don't think he can have many friends, the heartless fellow; but there are a great many people calling—stylish people too—in carriages; and there is he, the wretch, often with his half-slept look, smiling and handing the ladies out, as if he were the most exemplary husband in the world."

"Has she children? I hope she has, as they would console her in his long absences."

"No, even that comfort is denied her; she has no one to cheer her; her own thoughts must be her companions at such times. But, perhaps, it is a blessing; for what kind of father could such a man make? Oh I should like to know her; and yet I dread any acquaintance with her husband; Braybrooke, you know, wouldn't know such a man."

"My dear Mary, you have made me quite melancholy: let us go out. You know I have much to see, and many people to call upon; and here we are losing the best part of the day in something not much removed from scandal."

The ladies of course set out, saw all the "loves of bonnets" in Regent-street; all the "sacrifices" that were being voluntarily offered up in Oxford-street; bought a great many things for "less than half the original cost;" made calls; laughed and chatted away a pleasant exciting day for the country lady, who, happily for herself, forgot in the bustle the drooping crestfallen bird who was fretting itself away in its pretty cage in —— Road.

The next day, a lady, a friend of Mrs. Clayton, who had been out when she had left her card the day before, called, and after chatting for some time, turned to Mrs. Braybrooke, and complimenting her on the situation of the house, "I find," she said, "you are a near neighbour of a dear friend of mine, Mrs. Williams."

"Mrs. Williams!" exclaimed both her hearers, pale with excitement and curiosity; "Mrs. Williams! Oh how very singular that you should know her, poor miserable creature! Oh do tell us about"——

"Poor - miserable! What can you mean? You mistake; my Mrs. Williams is the happiest little woman in London!"

"Oh it cannot be the same," said Mrs. Braybrooke, "I mean our opposite neighbour in Hawthorn Villa: I thought it could'nt be"——

"Hawthorn Villa!—the very house. You surely cannot have seen her, or her husband, who"——

"Oh the dreadful, wretched, gambling fellow!" interrupted Mrs. Braybrooke. "I wouldn't know such a man"——

"He!" in her turn interrupted her friend Mrs. Eccleshall. "He a gambler! He is the most exemplary young man in London—a pattern of every domestic virtue - kind, gentle, amiable, and passionately fond of his young wife!"

"My dear Mrs. Eccleshall, how can you say all this of a man whose conduct is the common talk of the neighbourhood; a man lost to every sense of shame, I should suppose; who comes home to his desolate wife at all hours; whose only ostensible means of living is gambling or something equally disreputable; who"——

"You have been most grievously misled," again interposed Mrs. Eccleshall. "Who can have so grossly slandered my excellent friend Williams? He cannot help his late hours, poor fellow. That may safely be called his misfortune, but not his fault!" and the good lady warmed as she spoke, till she had to untie her bonnet and fan her glowing face with her handkerchief.

"His misfortune?" murmured Mrs. Braybrooke. "How can that be called a misfortune which a man can help any day he pleases?"

"But he cannot help it, poor soul! He would be too happy to spend his evenings at home with his dear little wife, but you know his business begins when other people's is over."

"Then what in Heaven's name, *is* his business?"

"Why, didn't you know? He's the EDITOR of a MORNING NEWSPAPER!"

FREEMASONRY.—Monday, the installation of Archdeacon Mant (by deputy), as Provincial Grand Master for the Province of Belfast and North Down, took place in the lower room of the Music-hall, which was suitably decorated with Masonic insignia, &c. The Venerable Archdeacon was unable to be present, owing, we believe, to the circumstance that he was necessitated to repair, on Tuesday, to his father, the Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, who has been suffering from a slight attack of indisposition for the last few days. The ceremony was, consequently, gone through by a deputy representing the Archdeacon. The other officers were then appointed, and duly installed. Mr. David Connor, Lodge 40, was choosen Provincial Deputy Grand Master; Mr. Williams, Lodge 154, Senior Grand Warden; Mr. James Benn, Lodge 272, Provincial Junior Grand Warden; Mr. Charles Duffin, Lodge 40, Provincial Grand Treasurer; Mr. Robert S. Waterson, Lodge 154, Provincial Grand Secretary, &c. At half-past four, a procession of the Masons was formed, and they proceeded, in order, to the Concert-room, where a splendid banquet was laid out: and in a style that redounds to the credit of the lady who furnished it—Mrs. Gardner, Castle-place. The chair was filled by Captain Jocelyn, as Deputy for the Duke of Leinster, Grand Master of Ireland. On his right sat Mr. D. Connor, Lord Dungannon, Doctor Boyd, M.P., &c.; and on his left were Mr. Grant, Provincial Grand Master of Derry; Sir John Macneil, Lord John Beresford, &c. The following toasts were proposed by the President, and were received with great applause by the company:—"The Queen;" "His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family;" "The Most Worshipful the Grand Master of Ireland;" "The Most Worshupful the Grand Masters of England and Scotland;" "The Grand Officers and Grand Lodge of Ireland." The following were proposed by others, and then announced by the Chairman:—"The Provincial Grand Master of Belfast and North Down;" "The Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and other Provincial Grand Officers;" "Our Distressed Brethren;" The Wives, Sisters, and Daughters of Masons;" "Visiting Brethren;" "The Stewards," who were Dr. Pirrie and Mr. John Moore (of the Donegal Arms), and it is due to them to state, that all the arrangements were of the most satisfactory kind. The band of the 13th Regiment attended on the occasion. A large number of elegantly dressed ladies were admitted to the gallery during the banquet, and were treated with every attention. Champagne, cake, fruit, &c., were supplied to them by Dr. Murphy, &c.; and they seemed to be highly gratified with the proceedings, all of which were of a very interesting character.—*Northern Whig.*

BIRTHS.

At Chippendale, on the 6th instant, Mrs. T. Ray, of a daughter.

At the residence of her mother, Arkstone Forest, on Tuesday, 1st May, Mrs. Charles Cobb Wildush, of a son.

DIED.

On Saturday, the 5th instant, aged 42, Mary, the wife of Mr. John D'Arcey, publican, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

On Monday morning, 7th May, 1849, at his residence, Albina Villa, Concord, Joseph Roberts, Esq., aged 34 years.

At her residence, George-street, on Tuesday, the 6th instant, "in the full assurance of faith," Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Benjamin S. Lloyd, aged 23.

TO LET.

STORES and OFFICES in Jamison-street, with stables and coach-house attached. Apply to Mr. LOUIS BARNETT, adjoining premises. 7579

TO LET, two Houses, in Druitt-street, West containing four rooms each; rent eight shillings per week. Apply to THOMAS HYNDES.
May 7. 7588

ST. PHILIP'S GLEBE.

TO LET, the old established Baker's Shop, with bake-house, two-stall stable, and coach-house. For any person competent, attentive, and civil, a good living may be realised. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to THOMAS T. SMITH, builder, Castlereagh-street. 7584

TO LET,

TO ONE RESPONSIBLE PARTY.

ALL those three Shops and Dwellings, and three Cottages, situate in Clarence-street, near the corner of Erskine-street.

The above are recently erected, well finished, and most eligibly situated. There are numerous applications for the premises for separate tenancies, but as the Proprietor contemplates leaving the colony, he wishes to let to *one* responsible party.

Apply to the undersigned.
6426 THOMAS S. MORT.

FAMILY COTTAGE,

IN LIVERPOOL-STREET, HYDE PARK WITH SPACIOUS PADDOCK AND GARDENS.

TO LET, hat commodious Cottage and out-houses, together with the excellent garden and grounds attached, recently in the occupation of T. J. Fisher, Esq. Apply to
THOS. S. MORT, Auctioneer.
597

TO LET.

THE Brisbane Distillery, situated in Parramatta-street, in the City of Sydney.

A store, situated between the distillery and the flour mill, at present in the occupation of H. S. Hayes, and from its command of water, well adapted for a woolwashing establishment.

The large store, lately known as the Pantechnicon.

The sugar refinery, known as "Mr. Cooper's Sugar House," with plant and machinery in complete working order.

Also,

Brisbane Cottage, situated in the rear thereof, at present occupied by R. W. Newman, Esq.

For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 397, Pitt street.
3031 G. KING

SURRY HILLS.

VERANDAH COTTAGE TO LET, containing seven small rooms, stable, coach-house, &c. Rent, £25 per annum.

Also, a coach-house and stables to let at Miller's Point Rent moderate.

Apply to Mr. R. M. PITT, 263, Pitt-street, any morning before 10 o'clock. 7433

SALES BY AUCTION.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

JUST LANDED, EX TAGLIONI.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, MAY 8,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

THE undermentioned superior lot of first-rate Goods,—
Handsome de laine and Cashmere dresses
Ditto gala plaids
Ditto visites and shawls
A splendid assortment of gimps and fringes
Ditto ditto of buttons and girdles
Ditto ditto plaid scarfs and handkerchiefs
Ditto ditto of winter ribbons
Ditto ditto black and coloured velvets
Ditto ditto Tuscan and Dunstable Bonnets
Ditto ditto ditto Hats
Heavy Scotch twilled shirts
Ditto striped ditto
A large lot of damask cloths
Ditto ditto Irish linens and lawns
Ditto ditto lawn and cambric handkerchiefs
Gingham umbrellas.
Terms at sale. 7432

TO UPHOLSTERERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, MAY 8,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

A LARGE assortment of UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS.
Terms at sale. 7430

PRODUCE SALE.

WOOL AND SKINS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 9,
At 11 o'clock,

45 BALES WOOL
2000 SHEEPSHINS.
Terms—Cash. 7596

SUPERIOR PILOT COATS.

THIS DAY, MAY 8

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
At 11 o'clock,

100 VERY SUPERIOR PILOT COATS.
Terms at sale. 7595

AT TWO O'CLOCK PRECISELY THIS DAY.

TO TAILORS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, MAY 8,

2 CASES superior Black Cassimeres
2 Ditto ditto ditto Cloths
1 Ditto fancy Doeskins.
Terms at sale. 7602

TO PERSONS GOING TO CALIFORNIA.

MR. W. G. MOORE

WILL sell at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
THIS MORNING,
At eleven o'clock,

The whole of a Gentleman's Cabin Furniture, comprising—
1 Portable chest drawers
1 Ditto washstand, with set complete
1 Cane sofa, with mattrass
Portable chairs, portmanteaus, carpet bags, telescopes, &c., &c.
Also,
A small invoice of jewellery
1 Box wearing apparel
1 First-rate pair belt pistols, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. 7610

FOR SALE ON SATURDAY, MAY 12,

A VERY HANDSOME FAMILY BRITZKA.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE OWNER REMOVING TO THE INTERIOR.

MR. STUBBS is favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 12,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

A very handsome FAMILY BRITZKA CARRIAGE, lately imported from London, and very little used in Sydney.

Colour—Purple, picked out with black.

Lining—Claret, with purple trimmings, morocco cushions, &c., *en suite.*

It has Collinge's patent axle, and all the latest improvements, with windows, &c., to form a close carriage.
Terms at sale. 7570

PENS, BOTTLING WAX, BERLIN WARE, GIG AND CARRIAGE LAMPS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 9,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

7 Pairs gig and carriage lamps
1 Case magnum bonum pens, shirt studs, paint brushes, &c.
1 Ditto bottling wax
1 Case Berlin ware, comprising inkstands various, thermometers, cigars, Dukes, Napoleons, matches, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 7611

COLUMBIAN CIGARS.

TO SHIPPERS, TOBACCONISTS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at Pollard's Stores,
THIS DAY, MAY 8,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

20 serons Columbian Cigars
5 crates, ditto ditto

The above Cigars are particularly adapted for trading on the West Coast of South America; the attention of buyers for California is therefore particularly directed, this being the only lot in the *market.*
Terms at sale. 7529

NEGROHEAD TOBACCO. TO TOBACCONISTS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction at Pollard's Bonded Stores, Queen's-place,
THIS DAY, MAY 8,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

15 tierces negrohead tobacco
25 kegs prime ditto
300 lbs. shag tobacco
100 M. No. 3 China Manila, very superior quality
10 cases snuff
Terms at sale. 7363

JOHN G. COHEN
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 9,
At 11 o'clock,

3000 PLAIN TUMBLERS and GOBLETS
Terms at sale. 527

42 CASES NEW DRAPERY GOODS,

JUST LANDED.

MR. R. FAWCETT
Will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 9,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

42 CASES New Drapery Goods, just landed, consisting of—
Rough brown hollands, assorted
Dressed ditto ditto
Taylor's canvas
7-8 dark prints
Heavy Scotch twilled shirting
Ditto ditto ditto shirts
Blue serge shirts, very superior
Drab moleskin trousers, d. s. and t. s.
Blankets, 7-4 to 12-4, all kinds
Men's blue cloth caps
Heavy blue cloth pilot coats
Men's superior white shirts, L. U. C, and C.
Ditto fancy pattern regatta ditto
Ditto heavy striped ditto
Ladies' fancy dresses, new
Ditto white and black cotton hose
Heavy striped cotton ticks
Ditto cotton checks
Lambs-wool shirts, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 7552

CHESTERFIELDS, SOUTH-WESTERS, CANVAS TROUSERS, CRAVATS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 9,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE,

1 Bale brown and blue Chesterfield Coats
1 Ditto canvas trousers
1 Case south-westers, black and yellow
1 Ditto ditto Deal ditto, very superior
1 Ditto shaded cravats.
Terms at sale. 7603

B E A U L A H,

THAT VERY ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT ITALIAN VILLA, ON THE NORTH SHORE, THE SEAT OF WILLIAM JOHN GIBBES, ESQUIRE.

To be submitted for unreserved sale by public competition, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has been favoured with instructions from the Mortgagee, to sell by public auction, at the City Mart 474, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 23,
At 12 o'clock,

THE TENANT'S INTEREST in the Magnificent Mansion and Pleasure Grounds known as
B E A U L A H,
situate on the North Shore of Port Jackson, and now in the occupation of William John Gibbes, Esq.

The House and Offices comprise—
Entrance hall, 20 x 13
Lobby, 58 x 8
Drawing-room, 27 x 20
Dining-room, 26 x 20
Billiard room, 22 x 20
Four bed-rooms
Store, pantry
Kitchen, and
Three servant's rooms.

The land consists of 2 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches.

The building is in the Italian Villa Style, with a splendid verandah 10 feet wide, and 110 feet long; and the ground extends from the deep water of the Harbour, in front, to a carriage road in the rear; and upwards of £4000 have been expended on the premises within the last five years.

The tenant's interest is under a lease which expires on the 2nd January, 1864, being for 21 years from the 1st January, 1843, at a ground rent of £25 yearly, from the late Robert Campbell, Esq., and the lease contains a covenant by which £500 of the expenditure by the tenant is to be repaid by the landlord at the end of the term.

Steamers ply to and fro at all hours of the day, and the distance across from the Circular Wharf is not more than a mile. Instant possession could be given, or if preferred by the purchaser an approved tenant will take the premises for twelve months at £150 rent.

TERMS.—£800 cash, the residue in 12 months, secured on the property at 8 per cent. interest.

All further information can be had on application to John Dillon, Esq., Solicitor, 172, Elizabeth-street South; James Norton, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street North, or to the Auctioneer.

Mr. Gibbes will permit the premises to be viewed at any time from ten to four daily. 7524

GRASS SEEDS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO AGRICULTURISTS AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

HAS been instructed by the Importer to give preliminary notice of the intended sale by auction,

ON AN EARLY DAY, SO SOON AS LANDED, of an extensive Invoice of Agricultural Grass Seeds, from one of the first London houses, consisting of—
English tares
Flax seed, or linseed
Buck wheat
Sainfoin
Timothy grass
Sugar beet
Mangel wurzel
Madder
Clovers, in great variety
Field pease
Turnip
Meadow grasses, in variety
Lawn grasses, ditto

The auctioneer would solicit the particular attention of agriculturists and others to this favourable opportunity of supplying themselves with the choicest English seeds, the want of which has hitherto been so much felt. And the present being the proper season for sowing, he trusts they will not lose sight of so desirable a means of improving their properties, and saving themselves from the inconveniences of the present high prices of fodder, the necessity of which would be entirely done awaywith by the use of these seeds, which oncesown require no further trouble or expense.

City Mart, 474, George-street. 7448

TWENTY-TWO PACKAGES ASSORTED GLASSWARE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, MAY 8,
At 11 o'clock,
To close sundry consignments,

Cut and plain wines and tumblers
Cut custard and champagne glasses
Handsomely cut best flint decanters, pints and quarts
Cut and pressed water caraffs
Pressed quart and pint decanters
Lamp shades, candle ornaments, &c.
Terms at sale. 7606

TWELVE CRATES DINNER SERVICES.

JUST LANDED FROM THE MANUFACTORY OF W. T. COPELAND, LATE SPODE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, MAY 8,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE,

Two handsome Dinner Services, Derby shapes, gudroon edge gilt
Two ditto ditto gilt handles
Ten ditto ditto various colours and patterns.
Terms at sale. 7607

100 MARES, THE CAPERTEE STUD.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market,
ON FRIDAY, MAY 11,
At 11 o'clock,

EIGHTY TO ONE HUNDRED MARES, being a carefully selected draught from the stud at Capertee, well known as the largest and most perfect horse establishment in the colony.

Buyers at a distance from Sydney are respectfully invited to attend, as the sale will certainly take place without reserve, and without postponement.

☞ About twenty of the mares are large Clydesdales, and the remainder very well bred. 7591

FITZROY OMNIBUS, HARNESS, &c.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,
ON SATURDAY, MAY 12,
At 11 o'clock,

That excellent London built Omnibus the Fitz Roy, licensed to carry eighteen passengers, in thorough working order.

Also,

A suit of Harness for four horses. 7590

UNRESERVED SALE. SLOPS, TWEEDS, HOSIERY, &c.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, MAY 8,
At half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

3 PACKAGES Monkey Jackets, Shepherds' coats, blue cloth jackets, moleskin trousers
6 Ditto prints, hosiery, jean coats, duck frocks, reel cotton, shawls, needles, carpet bags, &c., &c.
2 Bales first quality English tweeds.
Terms at sale. 7615

GREY CALICOS AND WHITE SHEETINGS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX TROPIC, ROBERTSON, COMMANDER, FROM LONDON.

DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. MORT

WILL Sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, MAY 8,
At 11 o'clock,

CN&B
211. 9 Pieces 8-4 white sheeting calico, slightly damaged
212. 22 Pieces 8-4 ditto, much damaged
213. 26 Pieces 68 and 72 inch grey sheetings, much damaged
14 Pieces ditto ditto, slightly damaged.
Terms—Cash. 7616

HEARTH RUGS.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, MAY 8,
At 11 o'clock,

ONE BALE HEARTH RUGS, assorted.
Terms at sale. 7619

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN, REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, on the premises, George-street, adjoining his Auction Rooms,
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9,
At 11 o'clock,

A QUANTITY of useful Household Furniture, comprising sofa, loo table and cover, chairs with cushions, set curtains and pole, fender and fire-irons, carpets, hair seated chairs, large dining table, iron bedsteads, mattress, washstand, wardrobe, toilet table, chiffioneer, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. 7617

SILVER PLATE AND PLATED-WARE.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his premises, George-street,
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9,
At 11 o'clock,
SILVER PLATE.

21 PICKLE FORKS, 11 table forks, 6 gravy spoons, 2 cut salts, 1 cream jug, 2 urns, 4 glass salts and stands, 13 sauce ladles, 9 very massive candlesticks, 1 cake basket, 3 pepper castors, 2 salt cellars, 10 table spoons, 1 race cup, 4 sugar tongs, 8 egg spoons, 4 salt spoons, 2 vegetable dishes, 1 egg stand, 1 fish slice, 1 soup ladle.

PLATED WARE.

4 handsome plated entré dishes, 2 bread baskets, 3 salvors, cream jug and sugar basin, pepper castors, decanter labels, decanter stands, cruet stand, 4 sauce boats, lamp and egg boiler, table forks, &c., &c.
Terms, Cash. 7618

THURSDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE. WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SHEEPSKINS.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, on the Premises, Pitt and George streets,
ON THURSDAY, MAY 10,
At 11 o'clock,

103 BALES WOOL
5 Tons casks tallow, Hamilton
16 Casks ditto, R. J. Smith
8 Tons mutton ditto, Bourne Russell
12 Casks ditto, H. Tozer
36 Ditto ditto, sundry brands
3289 Sheepskins
213 Salted hides.
Terms—Cash. 7613

NOTICE.

CROW'S NEST STATION AND SHEEP.

THE sale of the above Sheep and Station is unavoidably POSTPONED, on account of the non-arrival of the Moreton Bay steamer. 7535

21 YEARS CREDIT.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

ALLOTMENTS AT DARLINGHURST.

Situate in
Dowling-street,
Forbes-street,
Victoria-street,
Brougham-street.

Apply to the undersigned.
THOS. S. MORT,
6222 Auctioneer

26 TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES,

FROM THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS, H. JACKSON AND SONS, LEADENHALL-STREET.

JUST LANDED, EX CALDEW.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

MR. MORT
Has received instructions from the Importers to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, MAY 8,
At 11 o'clock,

TWO Trunks Lasting Half Boots, patent toes and laces
One trunk best cashmere half boots, lace sides, patent vamps
Two trunks lasting slippers, trimmed and sandled
Two trunks best lasting slippers, trimmed and channels
Two trunks best Spanish slippers, trimmed, buckled, and sandled
One trunk best kip slippers, trimmed &c.
Two trunks patent seal slippers, trimmed, &c.
One trunk best patent ditto ditto
One trunk best calf skin slippers
One trunk best black and lasting slippers and operas
One trunk boys' cordovan lace boots, welts and laces, ditto ankles and pumps, children's cordovans, patent seal and ankles, roan ankles and lace boots
One trunk gentlemen's mid calf Wellington boots
Two trunks gentlemen's best mid calf Wellington boots
One trunk gentlemen's best mid calf Blucher boots, channel bottoms, and short Wellington ditto ditto
One trunk best cashmere half-boots, patent vamps and channels, ditto coloured ditto
One trunk best patent seal slippers, and best channel high Wellingtons
One trunk patent calf and best black slippers
One trunk girls' lasting cordovan, Spanish, patent seal, and black kid slippers, girls' cashmere, plain, and coloured half-boots
One trunk children's cordovan and patent seal ankles, girls' lasting and fancy coloured half-boots, children's black roan ankles and half-lace boots.]
Terms liberal.
No reserve. 7614

TUESDAY, MAY 8

NEW OIL CASKS, WATER CASKS, AND SURPLUS STORES, &c.

EX STEDFAST, CAPTAIN SPENCE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at TOWNS'S WHARF,
THIS DAY, MAY 8,
At eleven o'clock,

A QUANTITY OF NEW OIL CASKS, from 280 gal on upwards
DITTO WATER CASKS, in shooks
About 10 cwt. Bread, and sundry other provisions
Cooking Apparatus, Water Breakers, Kids.
And a variety of other Emigrant Utensils, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 7512

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

SCHOONER LADY OF THE LAKE.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN STILWELL BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 9,
At Eleven o'clock,

The Schooner LADY OF THE LAKE, burthen 23 tons, as she now lies at the Union Wharf, with all her standing and running rigging, stores, &c.

She has lately been repaired has had a new keel, and has been thoroughly caulked, from her keel to her gunwale, as well as her deck, at an expense of from £30 to £40.

Also,
Two silver watches
One cask pitch
One box tools
Quantity copper bolts
One quadrant and case
Lot of charts
Terms at sale. 7426

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9

HANDSOME PHAETON AND ENGLISH BUILT STANHOPE GIG.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 9,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

On Account of whom it may Concern, to defray the expenses of repairing, &c.,

A handsome hooded Phaeton, with dickey, in best condition.

After which,

An English-built Stanhope Gig, with patent axles.
Terms at sale. 7587

MONDAY, MAY 14.

TO TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, AND CAPITALISTS, DESIROUS OF INVESTING MONEY TO ADVANTAGE.

THAT EXTENSIVE AND HIGHLY VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND,

WITH

HANDSOME VERANDAH COTTAGE THEREON,

Occupying upwards of Half-an-Acre,

FACING LIVERPOOL AND COLLEGE STREETS, AND THE SOUTH HEAD ROAD, BETWEEN LYONS'-TERRACE AND WYATT'S COTTAGES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart, on
MONDAY, MAY 14,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

MR. LYONS has been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, to dispose of this *Splendid Property* in *Three Lots* as hereunder described, and the *Plan of which is on view at the Mart.*

As a *Building site* the position is unequalled in Sydney, being at the *junction of four streets, three of which are leading thoroughfares,* whilst the whole of the immense traffic on the South Head Road to Botany, Bondi, and the adjacent neighbourhood, passes by these allotments.

Nearly one-half of the frontage is to Liverpool-street, adjoining Lyons's, and opposite Burdekin's-terrace. On this portion of the land *the Pretty Cottage Residence* occupied by Dr. Shanks, Staff Surgeon, is erected; and it must be borne in mind that it enjoys the advantage of an uninterrupted view of the large vacant space, known as HYDE PARK, and which must ever remain in its present unoccupied state, being reserved for the recreation of the citizens.

LOT 1
Has 36 feet frontage to the South Head Road, by a depth of 180 feet, more or less, adjoining Wyatt's cottages.

LOT 2
Has 36 *feet frontage* to the South Head Road, by a depth of 180 feet, more or less.

LOT 3
Has a frontage of 121 feet, viz.:—83 feet to Liverpool-street, and 38 feet to the South Head Road, by a depth varying from 170 to 180 feet. This allotment adjoins Lyons-terrace, immediately opposite College-street, and has on it erected

THE ELEGANT COTTAGE RESIDENCE
occupied by Dr. Shanks, which is in excellent order, and let at a rental of £75 per annum.

☞ It will be seen from the size of the property, which is 2 ROODS 8½ PERCHES in extent, its large frontage and great depth, that the opportunity of purchasing here given is one of very rare occurrence.

City property of so valuable a description is well deserving the notice of all parties having money to invest, and it is almost impossible for such to decline in importance.
Terms at sale. 7412

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

SOUP AND BOUILLI, SHERRY, AND SHIP'S CABOUSE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart, on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 9,
At eleven o'clock,

3 CASKS Soup and Bouilli, in 6lb. canisters
6 Hogsheads sherry
One ship's caboose.
Terms at sale. 7510

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES,

CONSISTING OF

COTTAGES AND LAND,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF WILLIAM OLIVER, DECEASED AND THE ATTORNEY OF THOMAS WINTERUP, BY

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
At his Mart,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 15,
At 11 o'clock precisely.

CITY OF SYDNEY.
1st.

AN ALLOTMENT AT THE CORNER OF GOULBURN AND DICKSON STREETS SYDNEY, WITH TWO COTTAGES THEREON, NOW TENANTED.

Having 27 feet 6 inches to Goulburn-street, by — feet — inches to Dickson-street, and adjoining the Messrs. Rayner's Cloth Manufactory, as per plan at the mart.

KINGSGROVE.
2ND.

AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND NEAR KINGSGROVE, IN THE PARISH OF ST. GEORGE, CONTAINING 9 ACRES 1 ROOD;

Having frontages to two reserved roads, and very close to Mr. James Oatley's estate, called Snugborough, as per plan at the mart.

ASHFIELD
3RD

AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND, CONTAINING 2 ROODS AND 14 PERCHES, PART OF THE VILLAGE OF ASHFIELD;

With 177 feet 6 inches to *Bruce-street,* by a depth of 196 feet, and at the rear of Mr. McCulloch's and Mr. Templeton's cottages, on the Liverpool road, as per plan at the mart.

PROSPECT.
4TH.

11 ALLOTMENTS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PROSPECT, BEING LOTS 1 TO 5, AND 23 TO 28 OF SECTION 9.

Having frontages of 6 chains to *Neville-street,* 10 chains to *Market-street,* and 5 chains to *Brenan-street.*

KIAMA.
5TH.

TWO ROODS IN THE TOWN OF KIAMA, ALLOTMENT NO. 15 OF SECTION NO. 15.

Fronting *Shoalhaven street.*

KIAMA.
6TH.

TWO ROODS IN THE TOWN OF KIAMA, ALLOTMENT NO. 14 OF SECTION NO. 15, FRONTING BONG BONG STREET, AND SHOALHAVEN-STREET.

☞ Plans on view at the Mart.

_ For full particulars of the above see advertisement in the *Herald* of Saturday, 21st April, or apply at the Auctioneer's.
Terms at sale. 7342

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES,

CONSISTING OF

HOUSES AND LANDS.

To be sold by Auction

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF WILLIAM OLIVER, DECEASED.

BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 15,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

CITY OF SYDNEY.
1st.

AN ALLOTMENT IN BRISBANE-STREET, Blackwattle Swamp, at the rear of the Sportsman's Inn.

PART OF MAY'S GRANT.

Having a frontage of 18 feet to Brisbane-street, by 47 feet 3 inches deep.

_ On this Allotment is a neat little Cottage.

CITY OF SYDNEY.
2ND.

AN ALLOTMENT AT SURRY HILLS, CONTAINING 2 ROODS AND 24 PERCHES, PART OF EDWARD SMITH HALL'S GRANT,

Having a frontage of 190 feet to a reserved line of road to *Botany Bay,*

CALLED DOWLING-STREET.

☞ This Allotment is a short distance from the residence of George Hill, Esq., M.L.C., and adjoins the property of Mr. Thomas Chapman, late Mcdermott and Dixon, and is all fenced in.

CITY OF SYDNEY.
3RD.

TWO ALLOTMENTS OF GROUND ON THE SURRY HILLS.

Each having a frontage of 30 feet to *Albert-place,* by a depth of 71 feet

This property is adjoining the properties of Major Smyth, J. B. Oliffe, and opposite the property of the Messrs. Benjamin and Peter Hanslow.

On it is erected three substantially well-built Cottages,

NOW LET AT 2s. 6d. PER WEEK EACH,

with an excellent well of water on the premises.

☞ Albert-place is exactly opposite Mr. Uther's residence.

PETERSHAM VILLAGE.
4TH.

ALLOTMENTS IN THE VILLAGE OF PETERSHAM, BEING LOTS 2, 3, AND 4 OF SECTION 7. LOTS 2 TO 18 OF SECTION 13, AND LOTS 30, 31, 35, 36, AND 37 OF SECTION 12.

With various frontages—viz.: to *High Canterbury Road, Barker, Langport, Brown,* and *Alfred, streets,* by various depths.

_ This property adjoins the Cherry's Garden's (Weedon's), and exactly opposite Brown's, The Cheshire Cheese, on the Parramatta Road.

ASHFIELD.
5TH.

AN ALLOTMENT AT ASHFIELD, NEAR THE PARRAMATTA ROAD, CONTAINING 3 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, WITH VERANDAH COTTAGE THEREON, CONTAINING TWO ROOMS, THE GROUND FENCED AND CLEARED.

Having a frontage of 333 feet to Walleam-street by a depth of 392 feet, and adjoining the land of James Underwood, being Nos. 23, 24, and 25.

_ This Allotment of Ground lies at the back of Messrs. Templeton and M'Culloch's Cottages, on the Liverpool Road.

BRIGHTON.
6TH.

19 ACRES, 1 ROOD, 15 PERCHES, AT BRIGHTON. Commencing at the east corner of Flood's six acres, allotment 89, and having frontage to a reserved road of 10 chains, by about 19½ chains depth.

_ This Allotment of Ground lies at the rear of Mr. Councillor Thomas Hyndes's property on the Punch-bowl Road, and adjoins the property of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, only a very short distance from Mr. Myer's Metal Quarry.

☞ The City Corporation should purchase this allotment.

KIAMA.
7TH.

HALF AN ACRE IN THE TOWN OF KIAMA. Allotment No. 15 of section No. 13, fronting *Shoalhaven-street.*

☞ PLANS ON VIEW AT THE MART.

_ For full particulars of the above see advertisement in the *Herald* of Friday, 20th of April, and which may be had of the auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 7243

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Tuesday, May 8, 1849.*